No. 50 Vol. XXIII.

Discussion.

TO THE REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D. FROM RALPH EMERTON .- Continued. And here will you allow me distinctly t

that society, as a new demonstra-

as and as emancipationists, we have

done so much more than mere giv-dedge, us to render a formal pledge ption to a society superfluous, if not

as among Christians in India,) a ge is still appropriate. And indeed this purpose was just in the act i, five years ago, in Kentucky, and

hindered, (as I have been recently

And soon such societies would

the slave states, with all their

at the south, at some distant day,

shall have been abolished by

not done before their existence?

the south, as to make our northern unanimous in the belief that they

safety to the union, abolish slavery trict and Territories? Or our north-ent reverse the pledge be has given

nd given in consequence of outs? Poor as my suggestions

incal questions, I will even venture er the peaceful relinquishment of

societies, would not be much more

effect each and all these ends? So it strikes my minet. And with this to soher and pacific men, I dismiss

or topic of such political action as is

think these societies are converting

or will convert some of them On the contrary, my position is, seconverts the other way—ten to or one they recover. And they

eful conversions, too, at the dy if not wholly-yes, at the south. one had conversion is a greater ause than a thousand good conver-

act, if such it be; for I have never

instance. You, indeed, tell us, to brought many sober and good rectures to join the abolitionists.

Infidel Class,
Harvey Roys,
Catharine Gray,
Alleine's Alarm,
Infant's Progress,
Only Son,
Schumiel,
Alexander's Evidences.

APPAN, Ag't Am. S. S. Union

of Schools, and Cash of short credit, and cash of short credit, and LIGHT, I Cornhill.

Light, the city are invited to call.

Oct. 19.

Room in the Odeon. It may be seen on application to CHAS.

Nos. \$3.

RLEY'S MAGAZINE.

MAGAZINE is a most excellent week tople, at home or at school. It is publishe rs, and in quarterly parts; supplied pri hal matter, prepared expressly for the last an home or at school. It is published in discoverity parce; applied principater, prepared expressly for the instruction of the property of the property of the parcel of the works of Peter Parley as exceedingly is completed every year, and what ice of any bookstore; fully illustrated by me hundred and fifty in each volume. In the young at home, an excellent resist to chool, and will be most offer called of the School Library. Subscripting year. Persons at a distance by subscript of the property of the school, and the subscripting year. Persons at a distance by subscripting the subscripting the subscripting that the subscripting year. Persons at a distance by subscripting the sub

EW FALL GOODS.

BENT, 225 Washington street, two doors one' Hotel, has received by the late gravely annotactories, 200 Packages English, Freed susonable Dry Goods, comprising an ettie of Hosiery, Gloves, Merinos, Flancels, Signation, Signatio EW FALL GOODS.

BATH SCHOOL SOCIETY; S, CORNHILL, BOSTON. C. C. DEAN, Depositor.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

for "even the vinlence of many leading shollindividual produced some good, (with
some other good men; and they have even
the cell this, as the one frame frames for the socletter. And what, you may ask, do I now
the egaple to fine the good men; and the shope of the socletter. And what, you may ask, do I now
the significant of the socletter. And what, you may be shown the
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for a vision. The singlet out the s that one among the many things which confirmed my belief that the action onfirmed my belief that the action tion societies at the north, is unfitted have done and even attempted so An argument from such a source, may surprise many an abolitionist who has customed to regard the comparative inhis own were not only right, but the had his outputs of action on the subject.
I adduce that self-same fact, of which so
has been tauntingly said to the disparent of the emancipationists, as a fresh rong proof that the favorable action of from you the argument,—especially as it is short one, and you will readily grant facts in the case. As to the facts; first, society has done but very little. Secly, it has attempted but little. Thirdly, by it has attempted but fixed. I string, hope was seen? I say, the assertion needs proof, as any men you can name. Fourth-hery have had at the good motives to spur into action that exist in the case; with that hower, the tanuts of their opponents. Now how the same that the string of their opponents. Now have the same that the burden? The burden as he may think, for only a child's little finger? A simple perhaps row show him, if he will of questionable hue, but goad-taints of their opponents. Now ion. Why have they done so onclusion. Why have they done so all even attempted so little by way we action? Such men as they? and ed?—Very plainly, to my mind, becer was nothing more they could any rational prospect of really furthe cause. By no means timid, nor resources, and as alert in every other ey esponse as they are circumspect. se they esponse as they are circumspect, on method here can be viewed, I think, by candid eye, only as a strong and living destration, that there is really no good and bie object for a northern abolition society, scarporate espacity to attempt. As such a sastration, God I hope, will make it the anstration, God I hope, will make it the important problems now before the Amerinaton. See these societies at the south, where the dework is to be done, the case would be reby changed. Then we might, with some sitely, speak of their analogies to the tempore searchers. But now, I see no analogy my better purpose than it would be for our may anti-heathen or anti-mohammedan so-

speak of their analogies to the teasure apathy. If needs no proof. We see the parbose than it would be for our atti-heathen or anti-mohammedan sowhich we should pledge ourselves statize from the Christianity of our casoning of him who shall attempt to prove it to be apathy. It was the apathy of the lion, one is add, some years ago. Both and as emancipationists, we have me so much more than mere given as one with the soldier, motionless at midnight, on the hard pillow of his armor, dreaming of fearful hard pillow of his armor hard pillow of hi fight, and ready, at the signal, to snatch harms and rush to meet the coming foe. to the whole subject. But at the the south have ever found us. This, Sir, is among Christians in India.) a all the apathy there was in the poor dead ion, that the boy despised; and in the sleeping army. They slept, or seemed asleep, because there was just than no fighting to be done. Yet they all slept so ready for the conflict, that one tenth part, or more, who only dreamed they heard the signal, (or else they heard a false one,) sprang to their arms; and now we see them cut the air, (shall I say!) in visiona ry conflict! So, or still worse, it certain now seems to many who behold the scene this fierce but strangely guided onset. Yes; and in plain words, the very fact that our abolition excitement could possibly be produced by such means as it was, and with nothing more in our power to attempt, is itself a demonstra-tion that the assertion of apathy is baseless; and that a far different spirit from that of apaand that a far different spirit from that of apa-thy on of Congress, however desir-e deemed, can produce.

In the societies at the north for int the societies at the north for and the societies at the north for north Congress, and through Cou-District and the Territories. can tend to produce the very apathy complain

dess there is here a little scope for a daction. But, in our situation, and troose, what have such societies to and sooner without them. It is a popular mis-take of our age, though a very natural one for are they fitted to do? Can you ex-his way, to unite the northern delega-nore perfectly than they were before to the great Missouri question? Or one to convert any southern member, us to run into, after the glorious tide of successful experiment we have had,) that every sort of good thing can be best performed by associated action—by voluntary societies. And I cannot resist the conviction, that the increase, if not the very existence of our present aboli-tion societies, is chiefly owing to the indiscrim-inale application of a principle, so sound in itso efficient in things to which it is properly applied.

Education.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION .-- NO. VI.
Family Government—how should it be admin-

istered. This is one of the most important inquiries in the whole range of domestic education. Children must early be brought under absolute parental authority, and must submit to all the rules and regulations of the family during the whole period of their minority, and even longer, if they choose to remain at home. The master of a family who, from any cause, fails to rule his own house, fails in one of the essential one had conversion is a greater has own house, tats in one of the essential cause than a thousand good conversation and the same than a thousand good conversion for such a change could be found o not, indeed, deny that any proparation, here or at the south, have been by these measures. But I have yet then if such it we for I have yet then if such it we for I have yet the tip for his proparation.

But how is the great duty to be discharged?

soul to God. I should as soon expect it to raise the body of a dead man, as to change the heart of a living one. Instrumentally, it is of the highest importance, because God has appointed it; but efficiently, it is nothing. The excellency of the power is not of it, but of Him. But in the administration of domestic government, I lay great stress upon the use of arguments, to show the reasonableness of filial filed in the heart of high moral grazing to an all distinct and what can be wish for more? This is the law of love, which is paramount? arguments, to show the reasonableness of hill obselvence, and of high moral suasion, to enforce the duty. A child of four years old is capable of being reasoned with to much more effect, than is generally imagined. To be sure it is the intellect of a child, and not of an adult, that you have to enlighten, and as a matter of course, you must come down to its flexel both in thought and larguesce. Were level, both in thought and language. Were you to address it as you would a son of fifteen, your labor would all be lost; but there is a way approach it-there is language which it can understand-there are reasons which it

invariable rule from the early dawn of reason, up to its brightest youthful maturity. I know that where there is a large family, it requires a great deal of time and patience, much more than we know how to afford, to give a reason land of the "Arabian Nights." dren soon learn cheerfully to acquiesce in the better judgment of their parents, when the grounds of that judgment are briefly or more fully ed. Both cities are also stuated in about the stated, as occasion may require. A child that has been sick, calls for a particular kind of food, and thinks it very hard to be denied. Let him be told the reason why it cannot be given him. He has set his heart upon going out in a damp day, to see his little playmates. His mother is sure it would not be safe, and let her convince him if she can. He is unwilling to go to school, or to church. Reason the matter with him, and in this way try to overcome his reluctance, before you resort to more cogent arguments. Your son wants to go to play with certain other boys in the evening, and feels as if he could not be denied. You cannot give your consent, because you are cannot give your consent, because you are dome of the St. Sophia.

Derfectly satisfied that it would not be safe, either for his health, or his morals, and you might settle the question with a simple and decided negative. But this would not be tall stately trees wave in the breeze, while the ple, the Osthmanders possessed writers

can you spend a few moments to better advantage, than trying to satisfy him?

'Father,' said a young man once, to a patriarch of the mountains, who is still living, (after being told that he must not go with half a dozen idle fellows, who had come to invite him.,' Father, why is it that you deny me those privileges which other parents grant so readily to their sons of my own age?' David,' said the father, after lifting up his head and leaning upon the top of his hoe handle, 'I have lived much longer in the world than you have, and I see dangers, which you little suspect. These young men are in a bad way. Such habits of idleness, and this going about to frolies and horse races will ruin them. You will see, if you live, that some of them will get into the State's Prison by and by, and it is well if they do not come to the gallows. These are my reasons for wishing you to have nothing to do with them.' David was satisfied. Years rolled away. Those young men soon spent their patrimony and fell into dissipated habits. From step to step, they went on, till the prediction of the patriarch was literally fulfilled. Two or three of them were sent to the State's Prison, and one at least, was hanged.

but how is the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used—what the great duty to be discharged? What are the means to be used whether, in mind on the weather was far less subject to suble the freezing point, and the weather was far less subject to subden the weather was far less subject to subden the freezing point, and the weather was far less subject to subden the freezing point, and the weather was far less subject to subden the freezing point, and the weather was far less subject to subden the freezing point, and the weather

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1838.

Descriptive.

LECTURES ON CONSTANTINOPLE. Reported for the Boston Recorder.

can begin to see and feel.

The minds of our children were made to be instructed in regard to their duty, and to be instructed in regard to their duty, and to be influenced by proper motives when clearly and properly presented. Our being clothed with patriarchal authority, does not authorize us to overlook this all-important susceptibility, and govern by mere will and force. So far from it, that I hold it to be the duty of every parent to explain the reasons of his requirements, as far and as fast as his children become capable of comprehending them. This should be his invariable rule from the carly dawn of reason, which he represented as being from this point surpassingly beautiful, and so captivating to the distance of inctingual and the surposition.

than we know how to afterd, to give a reason for every thing; but though it may be very inconvenient, at first, there will be a clear saving of time in the end. With few exceptions, chil-blance between the situation of Constantinople dren soon learn cheerfully to acquiesce in the bet- and New York, as will appear by a compari-

constantinople, extending far back for miles are constantinople, extending far back for miles at Constantinople, extending far

The confusion into which the country has been thrown for some time past. The language of the Osthmanders is composed of guage of the Osthmanders is composed of three or more different languages, the Tartar, the Persian, and the Arabic. Its dialect is the most polished of all the oriental languages is also enriched by the introduction of words from several European languages. Its regu-larity and beauty give it peculiar advantages as a colloquial language; but the means made as a colloquial language; but the means made use of to perpetuate and communicate it in writing, are the most complicated and difficult of all. This arises chiefly from the fact, that the written language has no characters for the vowels, which are indicated by points and cents, above and beneath the consonants. But the Turks, in writing, do not take the trouble

to make the points; so that, to make out a syllable, you must try the various vowel sounds, till you get the right one.

The prejudices of the people against the introduction of the printing press, arises from the fact that none of their religious books were allowed to be printed, or translated into any other language, than the one in which they were originally written; and the opposition of the suflas arises from interest; for they are students, who live by copying books, writing, making Almanaes, &c. If the press were introduced, they would have no mouse to do. Besides, they made these manuscripts so well and so cheap, that it was long before any one could attempt to introduce the press. Some specimens, which he exhibited, were so neatly executed that it seems hardly possible they could be done by hand.

The early conquerors established libraries in various parts of the empire. In Constantinople, there are about twenty public libraries, each containing about 2,000 volumes of Greek, Persian, and Armenian works. These libra-Persian, and Armenian works. These libraries are stone buildings, generally as spacious as this hall, (the Lecture room of the Musonic Temple,) arched over, and supported by various pillars. The floors are neatly carpeted, and the apartment is well lighted. Around the walls are shelves to contain the books. There is no desk or chair, as in this country, but here and there a mat or cushion, on which a grave and there a mat or cushion, on which a grave Turk is sitting, with folded arms, and a book before him, on a stool, out of which he is read-ing. The books in these libraries are not placed vertically, as in this country, but flat, piled one above the other. Nor are these li-braries confined to the productions of their own country, but they are enriched with the productions of other countries. There are many classical works in them; and it is not imposs

new mosque was founded at Broosa, to which an academy was a tached, which drew many students. Mohammed II, the Augustus of the Sultans, with the ferceness of the conquerer, united a love of literature. When he got possession of Constantinople, he converted the church of St. Sophia into a Mosque, and attached to it an academy; and since that time, the number of colleges and academies have been constantly increasing. The branches taught in them are, the Arabic language, ex-tracts from the Koran, mathematics, to a cer-tain extent, and Belles Lettres and poetry. The Osthmanders are proverbially a poetic people. Instruction in the composition of poetry occu-pies a conspicuous place in their higher semi-naries. Such is their love of poetry, that there is no class of society which has not contributed to it. There are collections for the Divan from about 600 authors; some of which, in imagery and beauty are unsurpassed by the poetical writings of any nation.

Whole No. 1197.

for which he was at a loss to account; but he for which he was at a loss to account; but he suddenly came into an opening, where there was a little cabin from which the noise proceeded. But, as he did not expect to meet with it there, he had no idea of the design. But presently he heard the thump of a heavy stick on the floor, and immediately he was carried back to the scene of his childhood—it was ried back to the scenes of his childle a school. The schoolmasters in Turkey, love to show their authority; and as it is their peuliar prerogative to correct children, the pacutair prerogative to correct children, the par-rent has only need to send word to him, when his child behaves ill at home, and he will be corrected. You will naturally imagine how fidgety this makes them; and will not be sur-prised to learn that they are very cross and tyrannical. In order to preserve their dignity, they went so far as to claim the honors of a king. For example, it is the custom of our country, if any person takes a class of water they went so far as to craim the nonors of a king. For example, it is the custom of our country, if any person takes a glass of water, to say, "I hope it will prove very beneficial;" or if he happens to sneeze, "I hope it will prove fortunate." As this compliment was sometimes neglected, as the young lads began to grow port, a certain schoolmaster made an o grow pert, a certain schoolmaster m order that when he sneezed, they should all order that when he sneezed, they should all say this, and as an evidence that they did so, they should all clap their hands. It once happened that a mischievous hoy got the bucket into the well. The master came out, and did all he could to recover it, but in vain. He therefore concluded that, by the assistance of all the children, he might go down and get it. So he tied a rope round his waist and mustered the children in a straight line, who let him down till he got hold of the bucket. All heres down till he got hold of the bucket. All began to pull, and up came the master and bucket, But the well was deep, and he found great dif-But the well was deep, and he found great difficulty in breathing, so that, as soon as he came to the air, he began to sneeze. The mischievous ringleader let go his hold, and following his example, all began to clap their hands, so down went bucket, master, and all.

But, there is now a great prospect of im-provement in the Turkish schools. The Lan-casterian schools, introduced into the country by American missionaries, are exerting an influence which will, it is hoped, ultimately re-form the whole system. These improvements were introduced by the missionaries among the Greeks; with which the Sultan was so pleased that he sent Ahmed Pacha to examine them. He, being an enlightened man, (having visited Europe,) reported favorably, and the Saltan had them introduced into the barracks, the m ssionaries rendering all the assistance

Intelligence.

From Am Bap. Magazine for December. GREECE.-JOURNAL OF MR. LOVE. OPPRESSION AND SLAVERY.

In the cities and large towns of Turkey, esecially where there is a large Greek population, e political condition of the Greeks is tolerable, they have, in part, their own laws, and the mount of exactions to be paid to the government is more clearly defined, and more general them is more clearly defined, and more generally understood. In such places are also to be found enlightened and affluent men of the Greek nation, who, with others, have not in many cases been wanting in exertion to elevate the character and condition of their countrymen. As far as they have been successful, so far the musculum converse finds binned. with power, with which it is not so easy to cope. Cases of individual oppression, however, are not wanting, even in those places, where the Greek is most free. In the villages of Turkey, where the Greek

opulation is small, and in country scals, the ase is widely different. Neuther learning nor ffluence exists, to withstand the encroachments of the oppressor; and neither property, hierry, nor life, is sacred. The Greek here emptys but nor life, is sacred. bestowed upon man. If he travels, he must obtain permission, and pay for v. And if he puisposes to remove from the kingdom, the exactions are so great, that it is, frequently, beyond his power to meet them. If he passes a place where toll or duty is to be paid, his is frequently five or six times as large as that of other men. His industry, in every form, is taxed mest exorbitantly, frequently to the amount of half, or two thirds, of the gross gain. Then he must pay a tax on his person for his protection—a third, indeed, which he by far too sparingly erry y. Some of the taxes, as, for instance, the has mentioned, are required as a regular tubute to the porte, while most are the illegal exactions of the cal governors. Hearned of cases who some trifling pretence, the choice propers Greeks had been seized, while the sufference nable to obtain permission from the for

The right of liberty is violated in Turkey and less than the right of property. Domestic starry is extensive, and the condition of the slave is weetched in the last degree. Slaves in the sould and western parts of Torkey, (and of other parts I am not well informed,) are Greeks. Many of them were children stolen or captured in the time of the Greek revolution. Hundreds were taken in this manner, at the fall of Missol right aken in this manner, at the fall of Missol nels a town on the opposite side of the gulf from Pa ras. Many of the slaves are, at the present ime, gaining their liberty. Some are redermed by their friends in Liberared Greece. Others, carrer the borders of the kingdom, effort their scape by flight. One of this last number, a led out sixteen or seventeen years of age, on no return, was among the company of passing as from Vonitza to Missoloughi. On the morning I left Vonitza, the boat of a consul at Previous arrived before sunrise, with a voting Gook hnale, who had been rescued from boning ette ight before. Females compose a large in party f Turkish slaves. I was informed that in many places in Turkey, parents never permit their daughters, after twelve years of age, to be seen alone from their dwelling, lest they be seized and dragged to the harem of some Turk. Cases of the kind are said to exist, where parents leave lost their children, with no hope of ever beholds. ing their faces more, while, at the same time, they had every reason to believe, that their children were confined in the harem of some monester in their own village. They are thus sometimes stolen at the tender age of eight or

in years.

I have already alluded, in general terms, to the condition of the Turkish slave. A single 1 revisible story of the transfer will serve to illustrate what numbers are called to endure and suffer. At Salonien, a slave was mmanded to be the passive sufferer of the st brutal of all vices. The lad retused. And most britan of all tices. The no reasers, And the moster (the moster !!) took up an axe, and struck him dead on the spot. I am told thus, in Turkey, no investigation is taken of murder conted by the master on the person of his slave. This master is still a quiet inhabitant of Salou

MISSIONARIES SHOULD BE MARRIED MEN .-"They were manimous in their request that I would bring them another teacher, with a pious and intelligent wife, saying, that one-landed people were very good, but that two-handed people were much better."

[Williams' South Sea Missions.

A VISIT TO THE PLACE OF CAPT. COOK'S DEATH. Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, April, 1835. Rono, one of the Mythological kings of

Hawaii, having become insane on account of some demestic trouble, wandered about the Island—boxing and wresting with every ne met. Suddenly be disappeared, and could tell aught-of his departure, save he had set sail in a canoe heading towards none could tell aught-of his departure, save that he had set sail in a canoe heading towards the ocean—when Capt. Cook therefore landed on their shores, with his glittering uniform from his heaven winged ship, they exclaimed, "This is Rono," and prostrated themselves and their gods, before him as he passed. After his death, they wailed his loss, and separating his bones from his flesh, preserved the in a small basket overlaid with red feathers, in a small basket overlaid with red feathers, as the relies of Deity in their sacred houses; from which, they were annually carried by the Priest, in their idolatrous processions to all the heiaus in the Island, to receive the votive offerings of the people to their long lost Rono. way to the mission house, I passed the which formerly held the bones of this nes of this distinguished Navigator: now crumbling and dilapidated—viewed by the natives without emotion, and passed without regard. And as I broke a fragment here, and displaced a stone there, the people only laughed at a sacrilege, which fifteen years before would have been visited with signal death.—During my stay at Kaawaloa, I visited Kapiolani several Under her auspices, this portion of the wilderness of Hawah, is beginning to " as Sharon," and putting on an aspect of spir-itual loveliness. She, with her late husband, itual loveliness. She, with her late husband Naihe, erected a school house and church, an collecting her attendants formed them into little flock, of which Mr. Forbes is at present was two miles distant, on an elevation of land commanding a most beautiful prospect, about two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The door of his humble thatch was thrown open at my approach, and from the warm hearts of Rev. Mr. F. and wife, I received the cordial welcome, which ever awaited me at the Missionaries home. I spent several days with this lovely family; but the time allotted to my tour was short, and I was compelled to leave this almost hallowed spot, ere I had become half acquainted with its endearments. On Sunday at 4 P. M. the Rev. Mr. Forbes held divine service on board the fine ship "Wisdivine service on board the fine ship "Wis-casset." We were anchored in nearly the same place where lay the ships of Capt. Cook ness of the Sabbath reigned throughout-the canoes were drawn up on the beach, and the busy trade of the week, had given place to was truly gratifying to behold.

At one o'clock Monday morning, we weigh

ed the hay, and were moving slowly on the quiet bosom of the Pacific, and when the sun had risen, the beautiful station of Kaawlo as hidden from our view. In 1778, the Sandwich Islands, just rescues

from the wide waste of waters, presented to the celebrated Cook a scene of thrilling inter-est, and excitement. He thought of the honor est, and excitement. He thought of the honor that would redound to him as their discoverer -he beheld their beautiful hills and vallies fertile as Eden, and peopled by a race of noble mein, and daring character—he was welcomed to their simple hospitality-reverenced as But, as if to signalize to the world their savage character, he fell a victim to their wrath, and the Island, whose discovery he hailed with rapture,—became his tomb. What did the voyrapture,—became his tomb. What did the very nge of 1335 hehold? He stood on the rock where Capt. Cook was killed, but he saw in its vicinity a Church, consecrated to Jehovah-he w their ancient heiaus, but the people u ager gathered to its bloody rites—he viewe at a little distance the Missionary station of with the wife of Karaiopu (Tereeboo of Cook) with the wife of Karatopu (Tereenoo of Cook) now a Christian communicant—he attended divine service in an American ship—conducted by an American Missionary in the very bay which sheltered the "Resolution and Endeav-or"—he found honesty, where they found theft-he beheld the sweets of the domestic thelf—he belief the sweets of the domestic circle, where they met infanticide, polygamy and female degradation—he saw the "olive branch of peace," where they heard the war shout of death—he found a reading people, who then had no written language—he met who then had no written language—he met the Missionary of the cross, where they saw the priests of Baal; he was surrounded by men atly clad, where they beheld the tattoord uld extend this co savage-in fine, for I co arison to a greater length, he met Christians here they saw a nation of idolatrous pagans. A sea Captain told Rey, Mr. Holmes that

he once had occasion to call at the very spot where Capt. Cook lost his life. He found there Mrs. Ruggles and a female, her sole attendant, while multitudes of the natives were on every side. Astonished at their se he enquired the distance to the nearest Unris-tian family; "fifteen miles" was the answer— "are you not then" said he "in danger? on whom do you depend here?" "Upon God Sir," was the truly pious reply—"And are eply—"And are these ports." said she, "not is the chief at all." And, said the Capt. (who is no professor of religion) "when I remembered that this was the very place where Capt. Cook was murdered, and that two solitary females felt themselves perfectly safe there with no fellow Christian nearer than fifteen miles, I thought "could I have all our Americans here at this moment, they would never again entertain a doubt as to the influence of the Missionaries, nor ever say, that they were doing no good."

The stealing of one of the ship's boats for

nails it contained, occasioned all Capt. in his death. But does this furtive disposition in his death. But does this further suswer, still remain? let the following facts answer. While the ship of Capt. A. was lying in Kealawhile the ship of Capt. A. was lying in Keala-kekua bay in the spring of 1829, a young na-tive called on board in company with Rev. Mr. Ruggles The Capt. recognized his features, but noticed that he was reserved and thought-ful. On lesing along in the cable with Cart d. On being alone in the cabin with Capt, and Mr. R. he told the Captain through A. and Mr. R. he told the Captain inronga-the medium of Mr. Ruggles, that when on a former voyage, he had wronged the Captain in a trade with potatoes, to the amount of one barrel, worth three dollars, and he now wished to make restitution, for he had felt unhappy ever since. Capt. A. had no knowledge of the circumstance, and refused to receive the proffered compensation. The same Captain anecdote of a chief. Captain had paid him for certain articles, a sum of money in quarter of a dollar pieces, of which without the knowledge of the Captain, there happened to be one quarter too much; the chief immediately returned the piece, with the word that if it had happened before the in-troduction of the Gospel, the viistake would not have been rectified

What glorious results are these! Ve who oppose Missions, what say you to such a change? What a conquest here, not by might, or by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord! What a Triunen here, not of beligerent forces conquering in cruel wars, but of "the sucramental host of God" elect" by the glorious Gospel of the Prince of peace."

W. B. S.

REVIVAL .- We learn from various sources that the revival in the Lutheran church at Chambersburg, is a very extensive work of grace. A similar season of gracious visitation, it is said, has never been experienced in that place. Numerous awakenings and conver-

as have taken place; many are praising ming love, while others are anx-"Him of whom Moses and the e." The work is not limited to Prophets spake." age, class or sex, but extends to all. er churches are also sharing in the blessing.
[Baltimore Observer.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY. A meeting of this society was held in the Marlbo-ro' Chapel, on Wednesday evening hist, William J. Hubbard, Esq. in the chair, and Charles Atwood, Esq. Secretary. Rev. Mr. Malcom öffered prayer, con-fessing, in a tender and humble spirit, our liability to err even in our attempts to do good, and imploring

Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Secretary and General Agent of the Parent Society, said he feit that it was unneces-sary for him to go as much into detail as he other-wise should, had he not recently had an opportunity of addressing a meeting in this city—and peatedly, on other occasions, presented th imagine or represent that he had found that warm and devoted attachment to the object contemplated by this Society, to which its claims, in his views ent tled it. But he felt no disposition to enter into apol-ogies. It had been intimated by a friend that this oc-asion could not be better improved than by miswer-ing the objections and difficulties which were entertained against the scheme, in the minds of many sin-cere and upright men. He had no disposition to do so, because he did not regard them as entering into the essential principles of this enterprise. He wished, if possible, to detach it from these objections and

difficulties, and place it upon its broad principles.

One of the fundamental errors of the age, was, aid, an attempt at perfectability, and an attempt ples of justice, which would exist in such a state o ociety, without regard to providential arrangements. He might attempt to prov He might attempt to prove that it would be better to have but one climate, one race of men, and one form of government. But we must look at the general course of Providence—we must look not exactly at what things ought to be, but what they are; and in all our efforts to improve them, we must be guided by Christian prodence and discretion.

After recapitulating some of the arguments and facts mentioned at the last meeting, he said the Colonization Society was founded in the desire to extend the greatest possible blessings to the greatest number e that it would be better to

the greatest possible blessings to the greatest number of the colored people. It was believed that they of the colored people. It was believed that they would find the means of elevating themselves, by being placed in a wider field, in their native land, which would be denied them in all other lands. Is there not reason in this? He did not stop to inquire whether there was a cruel prejudice against the colored man, nor whether much more might not and ought not to be done for the elevation of those of ough not to be done for the devation of those of them who choose to remain in this land. All this, be admitted. But, he did say that their prospect of success in this country was much less, and their field of enterprise less inviting.

Allusion had been made to the various difficulties

and discouragements which had been experienced in the progress of these colonies; but these were no greater than the nature of the enterprise renders in-evitable; and they were fir less-than these encountered in the early settlement of this country; and | ger of there could not be produced any colony of the same there could not be produced any colony of the same age, sustained by the same means, which has advanced so rapidly, and which can furnish as good an example of a sober and industrious population. The society had been held up to reproach, as having involved itself in various embarrosaments. The truth was, that, from a desire to increase the number of enigrants, it did advance beyond its means; but, from an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the society from the beginning the most happily calculated to being it down. Society from the beginning the most happily calculated to being it down. Society from the beginning the most happily calculated to being it down. Society from the beginning the most be presented in Africa or Hayti, the same depends of the proof of the society from the beginning the most the presented in Africa or Hayti, the same depends are the proper search. ciety from the beginning, he must be permitted to express the belief, that no human sagacity could have prevented this result. The debt is now greatly distributed to the result. The debt is now greatly distributed to the result. minished; and the remainder is in stecks redeemable in twelve years. The society thus involved itself by its earnest desire to advance the object for which it

Much was said, some years ago, with regard to the Much was said, some years ago, wan regard to me introduction of ardent spirite into the colonies, as an objection against the society; but there was not a place in the world, of equal population, which was more sober, and where a less amount of ardent spirit was used. Rev. Dr. Skinner says that, during a resiad seen but two persons intoxicated, and they wer

been made in agriculture; but it must be recollected that the cultivation of cotton, rice, and coffee, which were the productions best fitted to the soil, required our capital than could readily be commanded by our enigrants; and it was not to be expected that they could, in so short a time, make much progress. It has been said that the influence of the colony is

o destroy the slave trade; and this assertion has be made are strictly true. Dr. Skinner and Dr. Mc Dowell and other persons who have resided at the colony, agree in testifying that, in all parts of the been diminished, to the extent to which it has been driven away from particular points along the coast. Hints have been given, that these colonies tolerate and connive at this trade. But nothing can be more false than that the government of these colonies has done any thing to countenance it. I will not say that vessels of doubful character have not entered into these ports. But, in a country where the slave traffic is the character have not entered into business of commerce, it is impossil that there should not be occasionally some indirect connection between the native traffic and these conies—as in possible as for a man in Virginia to refuse to receive any article that has passed through the hands of a slaveholder. But that the individuals who compose these colonies are sincerely and firmly set net this traffic, and that they have induced games the traine, and that they have induced many of the native tribes to pledge themselves to abando it, was a fact known to the world.

In regard to the moral and religious character of

nes, he could bring forward the testimony of impeachable witnesses to show that it stands high and, as to the feelings of the colonists, Dr. Skinner d, as to the feelings of the colonists. Dr. Skinner stated in a public meeting in Connecticut that he lid not believe if a ship was fitted out on purpose to bring back all who wished to return, that more than 10 or 15 could be found in all the colonies, who uld be induced to return; and those were such ould not be contented any where. Is it possib at these statements can be without foundation Why then do they not return? A very respectable man of color had stated to him that day, that he un derstood they were not permitted to return. It was not so; they were free to go any where they please—they could teturn, if they wished, in the first ship. Believing that this scheme was founded in pure

benevolence, and that it was entitled to the s of all classes in this community, particularly the fice colored people, he could not cease to urge it upon the favor of the whole American people. He had admit led that the conted that there was a cruel prejudice against the people of color; but the Colonization Society did no

ted that there was a cruel prejedice against the peo-ple of color; but the Colonization Society did not foster this prejudice; and should this society succeed, as he was confident they should, they would have the confidence and support of the colored people; and when this is given, all others may oppose it in vain. The Colonization Society had been called an ex-natriating society. But, it had never exerted any influence to compel the colored people to go to Afri-ca. Emancipations had been made, with this condi-tion; but the society did not make the, condition. but the society did not make the condition And, however much the minority of the South ma desire to enancipate their slaves, they cannot do it, unless they send them out of the State. But, even it these cases, he believed it had been, in every instance, with their own consent. He was not aware that any dividual in the southern country had exerted an influence to compel the slaves they desired to liberate to receive liberty in Africa. It has been proposed the servant and accepted by him; and it is confering benefits which they cannot receive in this county, even though they were free; for he maintained y, even though they were free; for ne manuaequat a distinct people, occupying a position beneath ne shade of an overpowering nation, could not rise se slude of an overpowering nation, could not rise p and compete successfully with the superior race, nd shall we wait till prejudice is removed, and every ave free, before we do any thing for them?

He was willing to give full weight to these objections; and he admitted that there were difficulties. But was America settled without difficulty? Why did not the little band that sailed in the Mayflower stop to inquire whether there were any difficulties in their way? You know the difficulties encountered at every step in the progress of this nation; and they at every step in the progress of this nation; and they have made us the greatest people under heaven. He would have the colored people follow our example and make Liberia to Africa, what Plynouth has been to America. He admixed that he was deemed, even by some of his friends, as something of an enthusiast in this cause, and that he was presenting it as too comprehensive; but he had only followed the views of the greatest and best of those philanthrepists to whom it owes its origin.

whom it owes its origin.
If these colonies become a prosperous community, presenting opportunities for enterprise and wealth, can it be believed that the free people of color in this country will not seek a residence there? Think you that we shall then have to ask them to go, and p-y their passage? No; they will flock there of their own accord, and by their own means.

Although this society had been chilled in New England, it would survive. It was declined soon to

England, it would survive. It was destined soon to England, it would survive. It was destined soon to-rise in public favor. He knew there were many who believed that missions might be prosecuted better in Africa without than with colonies. But the United Brethren had repeatedly and unsuccessfully attempted to establish themsalves on the African coast. The uson is, that the native tribes in concert with the iders, have combined to perpetuate the slave trade; of they, of course, oppose the introduction of Chris-in missions. There was therefore as much reason to support the colonies as there was for sending mis-And is there a son of New England, who can cast

his eye across the ocean, and not feel a sympathy with this people? I go then, said he, for colouization, as I have for many years, because I regard as a scheme projected in the greatest benovlence—because the southern people propose to unite on this principle—because a feetle bond of union is better than none—because it may be the preliminary for han none—because it may be the preliminary for other measures—I go for it, because it connects the improvement of those who choose to emigrate, with that of their more wretched brethren in Africa—be-cause it is destined to break up the slave trade—because it sends renovation to that continent—because it is the beginning of good to that land, such as were the trials of our New England fathers to this—because the truls of our New England Lithers to this—because those who secceed us will point to a great and prosperous republic on the coast of Africa, as a specimen of the capabilities of the colored race.

Rev. Mr. Malcom said he held in his hand some

resolutions which were to have been offered by Rev. Mr. Winslow; but as that gentleman was not present, he had been requested to present them; which he should do without saying any nore than to express his hearty and cordial apprehation of this cause. Resolved. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the plan the American Colonization Society is entitled to the firm opened as a superior of the whole United States. Since, School, That the scheme of this society is speci-daptient to unite the efficies of particles and Christians of north and south, and east and west, for the best fit of the ored population, both in this country and Africa.

He loved the Colonization Society, because it efore us a specific object. If his brethren, who before us a specific object. If his brethren, who had spent their time and money to wake up the people, consider that the most important object to be done and if they choose to spend all their energies in wak-ing up—very well. But, if any of us see and fee that here is a noble object to be accomplished, then that here is a noble object to be accomplished, the let us go for this thing. As to the difficulty and do the enterprise, twenty-five of Briton's be en, with more than 300 retainers, had perished was divided not by color, but by the progress state of improvement; and if in Africa or Hayti, colored people should become elevated, it we It was not long since he had had an opportu-invite some colored gentlemen from Laberia table; and without any fears, he invited some most respectable newbers of his congregation to same table. They took their station according their worth. One of them was the governor of a cony. The abolitionists had expended \$46,000 measures for acting on the public mind; and thought something ought to be done for the med electric them. f elevating the people of color proposed by the Co

Rev. Mr. GANNETT offered a resolution, in substance nat the accomplishment of any great and permane bject is not to be expected without temporary di ulties and discouragements; and that the errors ar alamities incidental to the scheme for the color calamities incidental to the scheme for the tion of Africa, should but inflame our zeal, con our hopes, and give new energy to our efforts. r hopes, and give new energy to our efforts.

The whole history of the world, he said, v

tory of reverses and successes—the triumph of disaster and difficulty. And what was the world? Because the people who came shores would not be discouraged nor disher the difficulties they had to encounter. He ilso, to the rise and progress of the reformation, and also, the early history of the Christian church, to il-

lustrate the same point.

Errors and calamities are ever growing out of our weakness and ignorance, even in the prosecution of the most benevolent objects; and so far from being a ground of discouragement, they should but incre

m ignorance and degradation. He was aware, however, that, by many good men, it was viewed with distrust. It is said that this is a secret scheme to perpetuate slavery. But how are we to judge of the secret motives of men, so as to declare them to be what they do not profess? We have the reports and speeches, from the commencement of the so ty; and no evidence can be found in them of a ch design—on the contrary, they all profess that e design was to benefit Africa. As candid men e are bound to believe their professions. But he contended that the colonization scheme was adapted to produce this result. It was immediately in ing into Africa, a population very much higher in point of intellectual improvement than the native ribes-it was preaching the gospel there immediate ly—it was giving to the western const of Africa all the advantages of trade and commerce—planting schools—and connecting Africa with Austrica and Europe, by the additional ties of interest—it was planting there charches, Christian communities, and the diffusion of freedom and truth. Then let these setiffusion of freedom and truth lements grow—let them coment themselves to —let new settlements be formed all along the and far into the interior of Africa; and thus let civi cation and Christianity every year take a wider range; and he did contend that Africa must be raised by the aws of Divine Providence from dishener, barb gnorance and wretchedness, under which she has for spoke of the difficulties which had been en

countered by the society, and maintained that great difficulties were to be expected, from the very nature of the enterprise; and in speaking of the condition of the free colored people of this country, he said, to our shame be it spoken, that they are the subjects of surprising. a most unrighteous prejudice, by which, instead of treating them as equals, as good by nature as our selves, we have treated them as an inferior race, as n to show the difficulties in the way of this entries, arising from the condition of these peoples. prise, arising from the condition of incese people which he maintained would be much greater that with the same number of whites. The soil and climate, also, being different from that to which the colonists had been accustomed in this country, present ed another disadvantage. They were also surrounded with barbarous horder, where the prevailing traffic was in human beings. That, in the midst of all these difficulties, the species and coloures should have been difficulties, the society and colonies should have been brought into difficulty is so wonder. The grand that these colonies have gone on

foundation wall, that the edifice may stand forth in | glory of his name. It is an interesting fact, that the sally those who learn the Lat its beauty and strength, that they may look back upon our toils and disasters, and press onward and win for themselves endoring renown, and for others a happy beine, in the midst of the barbarous African coast.

home, in the midst of the barbarous African coast.

Mr. Brigham offered several resolutions, commending the plan of fitting out a ship, as mentioned by Mr. Gurley on a former occasion; and agreeing to appoint a delegate to the Parent Society, and a committee to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society; which were adopted; and Hon. Richard Fletcher was appointed delegate, and Howard Malcom, William Brigham, Henry Edward Malcom, William Brigham, Henry Edwar and Howard Malcoin, William Disputerin, wards, Henry Homes, and T. R. Marvin, The Company of the

MISSIONS OF THE AMEICAN BOARD. Statement from the Missionary Herald for December

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. SUMATRA. It was matter of great surprise to the native chiefs that Mr. Ennis travelled without arms

without either sword, spear or gan. It was what they had never seen before. The Batta language. The language of the Batta soft and easy of utterance. Their alphabet no mode of writing is every way superior to the Arabic.

They write with great facility. Their choice books are made of the inner bark of a tree, and written with a composition, resembling both our ink and paint. All who can read, can write. A small proportion, one in fifty perhaps can read. The women are neve taught to read. Wild Animals. The wild cat, the tiger, the rhi-

accros, the hippopotamus, the elephant, the deer, the wild hog, and many other species are found i great numbers, in the impenetrable forests of this country. Sometimes, as many as one hundred elephants are seen together. The rank vegetation fur nishes them an abundance of food, and the nature of the country secures them a safe habitation even in the vicinity of man. The tigers are very bold and

Arts and Agriculture. - In these, the Battas bave made but little progress. Their physical wants are so few, and a fertile soil and luxuriant vegetation supply so large a proportion of these, that their pow ers are not called forth and improved by exercise. Their best manufactures are in cotton cloth and iron.

Habits. The men are not industrious, though they labor enough to supply their few simple wants. Mr. E. saw not a beggar in the country, nor any thing like distressing poverty. The women are very industrious, rising by daybreak, and prosecuting their labors till evening. Their houses are built of baniboo-cane, with pillars of wood, 15 feet long, and 10 wide. They cultivate rice and corn; use the hoe and the plough, drawn by a buffalo; and have for domestic animals, the horse, the cow, the goat, the pig, the

dog and the cat. Chickens and ducks are common MUNSON AND LYMAN. The people who destroyed these beloved brethren, belonged to a village, named Sacca. They were then at war with a neighboring village, and committed the murder withou knowing what they did, under the influence of blind, tumultuous passions. When the character and object of the slaughtered missionaries became known to the neighboring villages, they leagued together for vengeance, to require blood for blood. Sacca was sur rounded by night, its houses set on fire, as many of the inhabitants as could be found were slain, their gardens and fields destroyed, and such as escaped were dispersed, and the community dissolved, and the place where the village stood, is now a thick jungle or swamp, and the name of Sacca is no more heard.

PERSIA.

OGROOMIAH. Several Nesterians, through price Abraham, have requested to be furnished with Tracts on intemperance, lying, stealing and swearing, for the benefit of their visitors

Two English residents at Tabreez, made a dona ion of \$ 40 to the American Tract Society, in consequence of reading its last report.

Mr. Perkins has been requested by the priest to go into their church, in the city, every Sabbath day and on festival days, and preach to their people, as he preaches to the boarding school on the Sabbath. Many such doors of usefulness will ere long be opened.

Jewels, Trinkels, &c. The Nestorian girls, and fenules to middle age, are very fund of wearing jewels, money, beads, and other rude trinkets; bu they are learning that it is contrary to the Bible, and are laying them aside. The truth of God is working like leaven, silently but powerfully on the minds of

CONSTANTINOPLE.

NICE. Mr. Dwight, on his way to Nicomedia isited Nice, the city rendered so famous for the Councils long since held in it. The greater part of the site of the ancient city, still enclosed by crumbling walls, is occupied by gardens and ploughed fields. Within it previously decided, by him and the people who called living men are mentioned in at in term is a small village of Turks and Greeks, which offers | bim to be their paster. The dissolution of the pasa comfortable resting place for the weary traveller, toral relation is also effected without a council. The The site of the ancient church in which the councils were held, cannot be identified.

NICOMEDIA. This city it is said, contains about 25,000 souls; the greater part, are Turks. Armenians 1,500. Among these Armenians, is a little band of 16 brethren, who have been led by the is of the opinion that councils are of great advantage, Spirit of God to study his written word, all of whom, it is hoped have thereby been made wise unto sulvation. Their seriousness, earnestness, and intelligence in regard to the great truths of salvation, are surprising. They have had it in contemplation to establish a school, with a teacher of their own sentiments; but deem it inexpedient at present. They will soon however open a school for female children. They are absolutely hungry for the word, and manifest a most docile spirit. Their language is-" We endeavor to take the word of God for our guide, but we are sensible that in many things we are wanting. We want you to talk with us, and see wherein we are deficient, and instruct us in the right ways of the Lord." Their views in regard to the foundation of our hopes-justification through grace slone-seemed remarkably clear; their whole deportment is serious and solemn; and their knowledge of the Scriptures

State and prospects of the corrupt Churches of the East. God's truth is in the midst of the enough of it for their conversion. In this respect they differ from the heathen. God can bless that truth by his Spirit. He has done it. He will do it again. Prayer then, fervent prayer, is beyond every thing else demanded for them now. Those who give evidence of piety in the Armenian churches, are not ignorant men; in general they are men of cultivation, weight of character and influence. Those in Nicomedia are all respectable men, and some of them wealthy. And what God has done here, he may do in every city in the Turkish empire.

Missions Indispensable. Had missionaries not been sent to the East, the Armenian church would wonder is that those colonies have gone on with a progressive increase from year to year. He therefore regarded the colonization scheme as one that should engage our carneat endeavors—that we should persevere untrammeled, undisunged; and if we go down to the grave without seeing our hopes realized, those that follow us shall feel that we have laid the

o priosts who were first awakened in that city were speak it with great fluency, and it both providentially removed at different times, to case also upon the contines Constantinople, and are new associated together, as the only priests of a church near that city, under the patronage of the distinguished patron of the high of the students is that most-often-to.1 school at Hass Kay. Both are truly devoted men; striving enruestly to do good to the people.

Jaws. There is a great stir among the Jews of Smyrna. In all the coffee shops, they talk of the coming of the Messiah. Ten or fourteen would be glad to receive baption, could they in any way esape the dreadful bastinado. ODESSA. The minds of Christians seems to be

very much quickened; the meetings are visited by new ners continually; conversions frequently occur. PERA. The Armenians in this suburb of Constantinople, have of their own accord opened a Lancasterian school, (on the model of that at Hass Kay) which has more than 100 scholars, and is going on well; other schools will soon be established.

Tyranny of the Pasha. Three thousand people are seized in Damascus for the pasha's army; the occupants of shops are dragged out by force; 4000 are brought in from the 60 villages around the city in a single night, torn from their beds by an armed force. d 1500 of them made soldiers! Many to escape being taken for soldiers, cut off their own hands, or pull out their own eyes. Thus has Syria been treated

or 1800 years, and yet has not turned to the Lord. Intemperance. Though this cannot be said to be prominent evil, yet it is increasing. 18 dram shops are found in the city, where six years ago there were but one or two.

Buoona.

Protection. Government has uniformly shown isposition to protect the mission in its rights, and to disregard the slanderons reports of its enemies. The repeated storms of ecclesiastical opposition have passed away, without leaving any permanent trace o njury. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We cannot well abridge the parratives given of the

evival here, by the several members of the mission And the principal facts have already been stated or our columns. "There is every evidence," says Mr. Lyman, "that this is a genuine work of the Holy Spirit."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS. Doct. WILSON, of the late Zoolu mission ne

Port Natal, has been appointed to the mission at Cape Palmas, Western Africa.

Mr. Ennis has gone from Batavia on a tour o enquiry to the island of Bali, and a part of Celebes; o ascertain the practicability and expediency of establishing a mission in that quarter.

The suission at Madras has purchased the printing stablishment of the English Church Missionary So- population of many hundred thousand ciety in that city, embracing eight printing presses, a hographic press, fifteen founts of English Tamul cluster of South Sea Islands, Very and Telegoo types, with the requisite apparatus; an hydraulic press, and a type foundery, and a book bindery; all in good order, on favorable terms

Mr. and Mrs. Richards reached Honolulu, March 27, after a passage of 139 days.

Doct. Grant most leave Occomials in consequer of the climate not agreeing with his constitution, and could be done to diffuse the gospel mmences another station among the Nestorians, on the west side of the Koordish mountains, in Mesopoamia. Another physician is needed to take his and a foreign government, against the place at O.

The amount of donations acknowledged in the Herald, is \$ 28,094,13; beside a legacy of \$ 393. 'Yet there is room," for a profitable expenditure of a greatly increased amount of Christian offerings to A brighter era has commenced.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the Vermont Chronicle, recently fro England, now a pistor in Vermont, makes the following statements respecting Congregationalism in Engnd. "It is at once an evidence and an effect of the rigid independency of the Congregational church in England, that they never call ecclesiastical conncils, to advise or assist them in transacting even the most important and difficult business that may come before them. They consider every church, without foreign aid, as competent to manage all its own affairs. If the difficulties which arise in the exercise of discipline or in any other way, cannot be settled by good men from Great Britain, we the church where they exist, they must remain unsettled. Even when a minister is to be ordained, no the harvest is great and the laborers council is called. Such pastors, living in the neighorhood or at a distance, as may be fixed upon, are invited to attend and to assist in the services, as far as there may be parts for each; but they do not meet in the capacity of a council: it is not left for them to say, "the way is prepared for the settlement of the candidate," or not. That is a point which has been minister resigns his charge, either verbally or by a letter to the church; and they accept his resignation, and there the matter ends."

The writer however, in view of what he line seen of the operation of the English system and our own, both to ministers and churches No such body as a Consociation is known in Eng-

land. And but few Associations of Ministers like those with us.

The writer remarks, " There is scarcely any differ ence between the Congregational and Baptist denominations, in any of their doctrines or usages, except on those points which have an immediate reference to the subject of Baptism. On these points, I am happy to say the Baptists are becoming less rigid than they formerly were. The writings of Robert Hall have greatly contributed to this change. On the part of the Congregationalists, there is a growing conviction, that the points of difference between them and the Baptists ought not to be considered as sufficiently important to justify them in maintaining separate ecclesiastical organizations. Most of the churches in or county act on this principle-they are composed of Baptists and Predolaptists, and choose their ministers without a reference to their peculiar views relation to Baptism. I believe these churches are no prosperous as others, and that they continue to be well satisfied with the " plan of union," which they have adopted.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The two last Numbers of the American Quarterly Register, contain an elaborate and valuable article. entitled History of German Universities, from the pan of Rev. Mr. Baird. There is much interesting informution in this article, and that which cannot be easily obtained elsewhere. There are twenty universities in Germany at the present time. Eleven of these are Protestant, and four of a mixed character, that is Catholic and Protestant. These seminaries of learning supply the forty millions of Germany with more abundant means of education than can be bousted by ugo, as he passed from one station to another, were any other country. The languages and sciences are taught in the most thorough manner. Almost univer-

The moral and temperate habits of the and not worthy of all praise. "The fay, establishment in a German town, called a There they assemble, in the evenings companies of from half a dozen to and seated round a long table, each with pipe in his mouth, smoke and talk and Soon the cloud of smoke gathers de heads, and so fills the room that the discern one another. Meanwhile the roar of laughter interrupted only by company crying out in a stente ever drink and smoke." When the much beer as they desire, they sepa their lodgings or to go in quest of That quarrels and fights of all sort place, is only what might be expected. greater number may generally be said ; and many profoundly so

There is very little religious inflthe professors in these greater part are supposed to care gion. Many of them class Chris religious systems which time has about of the most distinguished universities out of some sixty professors, regu not more than fifteen or twenty are of going to any church whatever. Very the theological professors ever pray w There are however some such men who take the deepest interest in pro among their pupils. O Sic omno important resp schools and Academies have infin-

Most of the universities have any in the United States. So 100,000 volumes. Those of Munich tain between 3 and 400,000 volumes

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Conversations on Canada.

Boston; Mass. Sathath School tory. No. 13 Cornhill, 1838. It is quite time that our religious

better informed in regard to the three

and the moral and intellected condan than they have been in years now to to discharge to those near neighboryet fully comprehended, nor ever more intimate acquaintance with and present wants. It is almost a To the great mass of our entirens; and r less thought of than the far smaller pens in Canada, is equally precious as the i Hawaii, and certainly not less accessible fluences that go abroad with the wri word of God. Why then is it neglected no other reason is so obvious, as that Till recently, it has hardly been known influences over that dark province, it to be shut up by the combined power of R the spirit of benevolence fro we have folded our arms, and sat down while the darkness of ages has accrued ciently to discourage every attempt for has been collected and diffused. The .. has been awakened. Missions have and are in a train of execution. Church in the midst of the wilderness. Hibles Tracts are circulated. Sabbath school ed. The cause of Temperance is advan mon education is improving. To s of the poor, the gospel is preached. (a few) are laboring with zeal and so American Home Miss'ry Soc., stands ple all the influence it can spare, t of benevolent operations. Foreign laboring too, in the same wide field whose aims and efforts are more and source, ere Canada will had and rose. We commend the bulle volume young; to every Sabbath School be that it is too brief; and that the

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE V Basion; Massichusetts Sahbath Sab Depositary, No. 13 Cornhill, pp. 113, The dialognes between "Jane Holl Aunt Mary," or the Siamese Missions, executed. It will refresh any pinus it them, and enlarge any hamble heart to spirit of them. Combined with the prominent incidents of the mission, amount of historical and geograp which will gratify the general t correct impressions of the physical as aspects of the benighted regions of the l worth much, more than can be told, to piety in general, as well as to the can missions in particular, to have our Sal braries replenished with volumes so struction, so pure in their spirit, so s

tails, sweet in its spirit, attractive in

elevating in its influence on the and of

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM RANDAL SANTON, T. Torrey, Pastor of Honard & Sales; W. & S. B. Ices, Boston

In the preface, the author remarks, " ther romance, exalted station, nor int ness to commend the character and h subject of this memoir to public notice

style, and so elevating in their influent

affections.

It purports to be a faithful prortia peculiarly levely in his natural char han ordinarily devoted to the service Sixton was born in 1814, became he tion at the early age of 13, received a tion at Brown University, taught schools and Providence afterwards, made his ar join a Theological Seminary, and was seared hemorrhage of the lungs, which in a few na ried him to the grave, June 3, 1838.

As a tribute of friendship, this lette vol orable to the author's heart; and as a lively of character, and an instructive exhibition tian experience, it promises to be useful as fare

shall be rea stracts fro roduced i raluable. ever, proba tion, that s ice, might public or hi he must be of Christian Saxton with THE TRIU

tive. Al And a pr EN. By John S. Cornhill This is a The first containing t firmed idiot in the pare to the fulle any disposi feel that the ly to moth of their par is contained we recomm members of the choir;

conciliatio MORAL LA York; J. Dean, 13 This litt style, and vated and conic prec good one. virtues, in This book this result.

lished with

the Odeon, of Superinte finding them lication so copies for Messrs. Stathey felt ob Stone and however; a are to have we have we have to have we have the state of vidual in ooking on, CHRISTM

Parents, attending to their Christin great variant Depository ciety, 13, Coble for present than the social and price this page. Many of MERCAN try have fre best daily, be have general We still this

isements as

emperance,

render that

weekly, in Bank, Boston Rev. Jacob ams and oth the work ! vantages, ar ecations of it der these c reluctantly to success they

ous friends a be gratified his unpublish the Rev. Dr. The work wi fore the first ombrace copic with his mini uable selection occupy about

> BOSTON A public n street chure reading of a dent, prayer an appropria of Brighton, tive results

> ence upon h concluding w good of me institution th After ann youth and ci ners. He

advice with happy, and ligious, as to. These t heads, viz. kind to one the remarks the highest in we shall give the Youth's After praye

by addressed on which no full report of A contribe the meeting d

Mr. Bingdon.

Friday noon .- The state of affairs there was about

A letter from Harrisburg of the 8th inst. states that

A setter from Harrisburg of the Sth inst. states that the military had arrived there from Philadelphia. In other respects affairs remained in statu quo.—Charles Pray and several others, "ringleaders of the mob" have been arrested. The prospect was that order would soon be restored.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Troubles at Harrisburgh.—The last accounts from Harrisburgh represent the excitement to be in a measure subsided. The adherents of both parties had

the capital, in obedience to the orders of the Execu

If on the other hand, the Democratic candidates fro said County are admitted, and the Whig candidate excluded, the Assembly is Democratic. In the Se-

mitted, is at least doubtful. An U. S. Senator

Rusk. This was deemed necessary, as the savages continued hostile. Respecting the movements of the

Mr. Price, the late District Attorney .- The So

Another Awful Steamboat Disaster happene

Rail Road Accident .- On the Philadelphia rail

road on Wednesday afternoon, two locomotives came together with great violence, and in an instant both

engines, with all the cars attached to them were thrown into a confused heap of ruins. E. Ford, engi-

Fire in Walpole .- On Friday evening between

It and 12, two large barns and a shed one hundred feet long, belonging to Captain John B. Sparhawk, and situated N. E. of the village in Walpole, N. H. were discovered to be on fire, and so very rapid were

barnt on the same night-loss \$1000.

Speaker, took the Chair, and called the

learn the Latin land great fluency, and it

al and temperate habits of the studer f all praise. "The favorite reader that most-often-to-be-men what might be expected. And yet may generally be said to be stud

ery little religious influ ns which time has aboli. O Sic omnes!

3 and 400,000 volumes

EW PUBLICATIONS, TIONS ON CANADA. pp. 67. 18as. Mass. Sathath School Society Depos-13 Cornhill, 1838. no that our religious con in regard to the physical char has hardly been known the diffuse the gospel with its halle ess of ages has accrued upon it, s trage every attempt for its res ed and diffused. The spirit of eff

of execution. Churches are ri lated. Sabbath schools are estab of Temperance is advancing. Co s improving. To some the Sabbath School library especially

ND PROSPECTIVE MISSIONS IN SIAM Massachusetts Sabbath School Sove y, No. 13 Cornhill. pp. 111,18ms. 183 es between "Jane Holliston" " or the Siamese Missians, are happ It will refresh any pious misd to rge any humble heart to enter into Combined with the main facts a idents of the mission, there is no w torical and geographical information ratify the general reader, and give his ons of the physical as well as mor benighted regions of the far East. It nore than can be told, to the east ral, as well as to the cause of Christia ticular, to have our Sabbath School b shed with volumes so replete with re in their spirit, so simple in the wating in their influence on the more

in its spirit, attractive in its style, to As influence on the mind of the reader.

WILLIAM RANDAL SATTON, with a funeral sermor. By Char Pastor of Howard street Char S. B. Ives. Boston; Crocket

e, the author remarks, " there is " exalted station, nor intellectual great and the character and history of

nemoir to public notice." to be a faithful prortraiture of a "you rly in his natural character, and not dovoted to the service of his Lord rn in 1814, became hopefully a Chie

y age of 13, received a public educe University, taught schools in Parters e afterwards, made his arrangenesis al Seminary, and was seized with the lungs, which in a few months or

of friendship, this little volum ther's heart; and as a lively sket an instructive exhibition of Chip

shall be read. Though Saxton is made chiefly the delineator of his own character, by his letters and by extracts from his diary, yet Mr. Torrey has freely inreduced reflections of his own, which in the main are valuable. If he shall live thirty years longer, however, probably he will feel, in review of this production, that some of his sweeping remarks on some topjes, might have been spared without injury to the public or himself. But the object is, to do good; and must be but an unskilful gleaner in the wide field of Christian biography, who shall read the memoir of Saston without benefit.

THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH; an original Narra-THE TRUMPH OF FAITH; an original Natrative. Also, Thoughts for the Applicted.
Asia practical exposition of the Song of Heaven. By the Rev. Herman Norton. New York;
John S. Tayfor. For sale by C. C. Dean, 12,
Carahill, Boston.

This is a little book, full of marrow and fatness. The first part contains an account of a poor family. antaining twelve children, six of whom, after being for a number of years sprightly children, became confirmed idiots; with the triumph of faith over affliction the parents. We recommend the book especially the following classes of persons-to all who feel ny disposition to repine under affliction, or who el that their trials are unusually great, and especialy to mothers, who are ready to sink under the trials their patience in rearing children. Also, for what is contained in the latter part, the "song of heaven," we recommend it to all who take part in singing the " songs of Zion," especially to be distributed by others of the church among impenitent niembers of he choir; and also to those who feel any want of reconciliation at the death of impenitent friends. N.

MORAL LESSONS AND STORIES, from the Proerbs of Solomon. By Jane Strickland. New York; John S. Taylor. For sale by C. C. Dean, 13, Cornhill, Boston.

This little book is written in a chaste and sprightly ayle, and the moral and religious sentiments are eleated and scriptural. The plan of illustrating the laconic precepts of the wise man, by examples, is a The importance of cultivating the moral tues, in children, is not perhaps duly realized. This book is admirably adapted to aid in producing this result. It is got up in superior style, and embelished with neat original engravings.

SABBATH SCHOOL LECTURES.

Two of the Lectures of the late course delivered at the Olean, are about to be published. The Committee of Superintendents who had the matter in charge, finding them so popular, and the desire for their pub-fication so general, requested the Lecturers to furnish We are informed that Rev Messrs. Stowe and Downing declined. We regret that they felt a bliged to do this. The Lectures of Messrs. Some and Winslow will be complete in themselves, however; and we are very glad that all our Teachers

are to have an opportunity of perusing them.

As we learn that the book will be out about the invary, we hope that some benevolent indi-each of our congregations that is merely "labors of love," will consider it as no more than his share in this good work, to furnish a copy as a ent to each teacher. - Comm

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Parents, superintendents and teachers, who are insmiling faces and joyous hearts by Year's presents, will find a riety from which to select their gifts, at the reat variety from which to se The assortment of books suitapresents, is much larger and more attractive han the society has ever offered before. (For the ti-

is page.)
Many of these books are adapted to children and outh under fifteen; -small, but rich in instruction, and done up in a style, very neat and tasteful. P.

MERCANTILE JOURNAL .- Friends from the counry have frequently inquired of us, which was the best daily, business paper for them to take; and we ave generally recommended the Mercantile Journal. We still think that its freedom from theatrical advertisements and puffs, its firm support of the cause of emperance, added to the editor's untiring industry in ection of mercantile and political intelligence, ender that paper a very desirable one to men of business. It is published daily, tri-weekly, and semiweekly, in Wilson's Lane, rear of the Merchants'

" The Religious Magazine, and Family Misellany, conducted by Professor E. A. Audrews, Rev. Jacob Abbott, Rev. H. Winslow, Rev. N. Adans and others," is discontinued. The Editors say, "the work has been conducted under many disadvantages, arising from the multiplied and pressing avons of its Editors in other fields of labor." " Under these circumstances, they have at length come reluctantly to the conclusion, that the work in whose success they have for many years taken so deep an est, must terminate with the p

Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Griffin .- The numers friends and admirers of the late Dr. Griffin will gratuled to learn that the proposed selection of ampublished sermons, together with a memoir by his unpublished sermons, together with a memoir by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, is now in the press. The work will comprise two large 8vo. vols. of 600 pages each, and will be ready for delivery on or before the first day of the new year. The memoir will embrace copious extracts from his diary, commencing with his ministry nearly half a century ago, and valuable selections from his correspondence, and will occupy about half of the first volume.

[Neteark Daily 4de.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

A public meeting of this society was held in Park reet church, on Monday evening last. After the reading of a select portion of Scripture by the Presideat, prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken, and the singing of an appropriate hymn by the choir, Rev. Mr. Lamson, righton, addressed the meeting on the prospecthe results of Sabbath Schools, tracing their influeace upon human society and human salvation, and acluding with an appeal to all who desire the best good of man and the glory of God, to extend to the distitution their warmest sympathy and support.

After another hymn, Rev. N. Adams addressed the youth and children, on good morals and good manners. He said we have come here to give you our advice with regard to the best way to be good and happy, and there are several things besides being re ligious, as you understand it, that you are to attend to. These things he considered under four different beads, viz. Mind your Parents; Fear a lie; Be kind to one another; Be respectful. As we think the remarks he made under these several heads of the highest importance to the formation of character, we shall give them at some length, to the readers of the Youth's Companion.

After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Blagden, Rev. Mr. Crosaddressed the meeting on the influence of the family upon the Sabbath School. This, being a subject on which not much has been said, we shall give a full report of the address in our next.

A contribution was then taken, a hymn sung, and the meeting dismissed, with the benediction by Rev. | su Mr. Blagden.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR HOME MISSIONS. The Executive Committee of the Masser

Missionary Society are happy to state, that the Rev Joseph S. Clark, of Sturbridge, has accepted the ap-pointment of General Agent for Home Missions in Massachusetts; and will enter on the duties of the Agency early in January. Any communications relative to his department of service, may be made for the present, either to him, at Sturbridge, er to the Secretary. R. S. STORRS, Secretary M. M. S. Braintree, Dec. 11, 1838.

To the Professor of Hebrew in the Theological Institution in

Sir,—In Psalm 77, verse 2, are the following words: "My sore ran in the night and ceased not."
But the Hebrew does not warrant these words. In several versions, the words are, "my hand was stretched out to thee in the night," or words equivalent. This is the version in Vander Hooght's Bible, in the Septangint, in the Italian of Diodati, and in the French capy published by the American Bible Society. Now, Sir, I wish to have an ecclaircissement of this discrepancy, and if you can furnish it som ciety. Now, Sir, I wish to have an ecclaircissement of this discrepancy, and if you can furnish it, you will much oblige a friend.

The last number of the New York Mirror is filled entirely with original matter of a high order. It is accompanied with an engraving on steel, executed by Osborne, from a design by Chapman, being a view of the Palisades on the Hudson. The Music is also original, and of a superior character.—Traveller.

evangelical repentance, faith, and obedience exert over the human mind, when once it exercises those

fundamental graces.

He therefore drew from the text, the proposition, that the experimental graces of the religion of Christ, are strikingly adapted to purify and control the Imag-

nation.

1. In illustrating this adaptation, he remarked, that the first and most abstruce inquiry would be, what the Imagination as and without entering into any metaphysical disquisition on its nature, he endeavor-ed to describe it by an allusion to some of its most

ommon and prominent effects.

1. He alluded to its influence in presenting to the mind of youth, the future distinctions and efforts of

2. To the sinful thoughts which, by its power often enter the mind. 3. To the wandering thoughts sometimes cherished

in the place of worship.

4. To those thoughts respecting the remarks or 4. To those thoughts respecting the remarks or ridicule of others,—and respecting the present, tem-porary delights of sin, and worldly pleasures and ad-vantages, by which men, whose consciences are affect-ed by truth, are of en deterred from cordially em-

neing it.

II. After thus describing it, by its effects,—and remarking that it exerted often a great influence on trace.

Christians as well as the impenitent, the preacher cited the text as showing that the religion of Christ in the heart could purify and control the faculty.

1. This was shown, first, from the fact, that piety is the heart could purify and control the faculty.

n the heart causes the Imagination to operate under

This head was illustrated by the influence which the object of supreme affection exerts over all the thoughts of the mind; and a contrast was instituted between the probable train of meditations in the minds of different individuals of contrary meral char-

2. It was shown, secondly, from the fact that the ossession of experimental religion prevents other ob-ects from leading the imagination astray. This was illustrated by the case of David, of Pe-

ter, of Joseph, shawing how necessary it was to keep the heart with all diligence, that men might be able to counteract the effect of trying circumstances over their mental exercises.

And, if it be thus kept,—it was shown, that imag-

nation, by the power of contrast, makes even tempta-ions or trails, occasions of joy.

3. It was said, thirdly, that Christian character prevents the imagination from percenting the other

there, it was shown, how men used their mental and physical powers under the influence of the scenes on which they dwell, as most important and happy. The unbelieving laboring for the meat that perisheth; the believing for that which endureth to eternal life.

After alluding to the influence of true religion in overcoming also a fearful inngination,—a superstitions one,—and also in overcousing the deleterious power of a morbid one, by placing the mind under the influnce of the law of benevolence, instead of under the ominion of selfishness: the preacher said.

dominion of selfshness; the preacher said,

4. Finally:—That the religion of Christ in the heart prevents the imagination from leading to a false estimate of our own character.

Under this head, it was said,—that where men dwell nessitions is the said.

dwelt prevailingly in their meditations on the things of time and sense,—they measured themselves by them-selves, and compared themselves among themselves, so as to neutralize the influence of the law of God over their consciences and hearts,—and thus thought more highly of themselves than they ought to think

their hearts, ns, if the love of Gud were is this law being hid in their hearts, would make them humble,—and conform them to the character of the Publican, not to that of the Phorisee. The preacher then affectionately asked his hearers,

what was the prevailing state of their Imaginations,— instituting inquiries, briefly, under each of the pre-ceding heads of the discourse.

And alluding to the great influence, under God,

equently exerted over the whole train of subsequen ciations of thought in the mind, by a single thought; he urged each of his hearers to dwelling on the single idea, that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was evil in God's sight continually, un-til he submitted to the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In the present excited state of public feeling on the

subject of slavery, it is truly gratifying to meet with temperate and judicious advocates of its abolition. Such an one is Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia, who is now on a visit to New England, for the purpose of municating information, and correcting misappre-ions relative to this deeply interesting subject proposes to deliver several lectures in Boston. He proposes to deliver several lectures in Boston. He is a gentleman of uncommon abilities, a practical merchant of enlarged and liberal views, and sterling integring. He has devoted his property and his tal-ents to the cause of African Colonization. It is hop-ed that the intelligent and philanthropic among our citizens will not let the opportunity pass without showing their regard for a good man and a most inng speaker .- Comm

YALE COLLEGE.-We have received a copy of the last catalogue of this institution, from which we learn that the number of Theological students is 74-Law do. 82-Medical do. 46. Undergraduates-Seniors 95-Juniors 102-Sophomores 106-Freshmen 108.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.-We have reived a copy of the last catalogue of this institution, on which we learn that the number of Theological adents is 15—Seniors 8—Juniors 21—Sophomores 14-Freshmen 26-Preparatory 52. Total 136.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained, ut Woburn, Nov. 30th, as Evangelists, Ordained, at Woburn, Nov. 30th, as Evangelists, Mr. Charles S. Sherman and Mr. Leander Thompson, late of the Andover Theol. Seminary. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Bedford; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown, Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Burlington; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of South Reading; Right Band of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Woburn; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Norwood of Wilminstee.

Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Bedford, Mass. These considerations, together with the fact that both the candidates are accepted missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., and design, eventually to be fellow laborers in the foreign field, gave a peculiar interest to the occasion. [Communicated.]

Installed, as Pastor of the Congregational church in Ludlow, Vermont, the Rev. William Clagary of the Congregational church in Ludlow, Vermont, the Rev. William Clagary of the Congregational church in Ludlow, Vermont, the Rev. William Clagary of the Congregational church in Ludlow, Vermont, the Rev. William Clagary of the Congregational church in Ludlow, Vermont, the Rev. William Clagary on the installar met and adjourned as usual—the Hall was crowded, but the people dispersed without committing any violence. The House met and proceeded to business. Mr. Hopkins made a speech to the members on the subject of the compromise. He said such a course was in contemplation, and committees has been a gain of 3 pastors and 11 stated supplies—14 in all. Last year there were reported 124 ministers, viz. 84 Pastors and 40 Stated Supplies; so that there has been a gain of 3 pastors and 11 stated supplies—14 in all. Last year 74 destitute churches were reported last year, 689; the churches were reported last year, 689; this year 992. Nett increase reported last year, 689; this year 992. Nett increase reported last year, 689; this year 477.—Permon Chronicle.

Baptiers in Vermont Chronicle.

Baptiers in Vermont Chronicle.

Baptiers in Vermont Chronicle.

Baptiers in Vermont Chronicle.

Hall mas crowded but the ecquisition on the body of Urish added in the death of the militate and proceeded out his division. On the 6th, the Senats met and adjourned as usual—the Hall was crowded but the people dispersed without committing any violence. The House met and proceeded to unintend the committees has been a gain of 3 pastors and 11 stated supplies—14 in all. Last year there were reported to the next day. The whigh proceeding the committee has been a gain of 3

BAPTISTS IN VERMONT .- From a table in the Tel graph it appears that there are 9 Associations, 122 churches, 75 ministers, and 10,209 members. Nett increase during the last year, about 480.—16.

Summary of News.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

entirely with original matter of a high order. It is accompanied with an engraving on steel, executed by O-borne, from a design by Chapman, being a view of the Palisades on the Hudson. The Music is also original, and of a superior character.—Traveller.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES.
The text from which the third lecture by Rev. Mr. Blagdon was preached, in the Old South, was,—2 Cor. 10, 5. "Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalleth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

The preacher remarked that by the weapons of the Christian warfare, of which the affirmed were mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations, &c. were principally intended the experimental influence which exagelical repentance, faith, and obedience exert were the properties.

begun to feel that they were disgracing themselves and the State, as well as popular institutions generally, by the disorderly course which had been pursued, and to desire a reconciliation. But precisely in what manner it would be brought about, was as yet uncertain. A large body of military had marched to the capital, in obedings to the capital.

lay.
Nothing further has been done with Great Britain

Nothing further has been done with Great Britain on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

The message goes on to reprobate in severe terms the conduct of those American citizens who have as sisted in the Canadian insurrection, and assures Congress that the present laws compelling the observance of neutrality will be strictly enforced, leaving it for that body to decide whether or not new enactments are not necessary to attain that end.

The refusal of Russia to renew that article in the freaty between the two powers, by which it is provided that the white of both countries any neglection. treaty between the two powers, by which it is provided that the ships of both countries may inducting narely visit and trade with all places on the Northwest Coast where settlements have not been formed. The President takes the ground that American vessels have a right so to do, and recommends the question to be consideration of Congress.

After stating our relations with other States, the message touches on the fiscal affairs of the government.

will be refficient to cover the expenses, provided the charges be not increased beyond the estimates, and provided also that the postponed fourth mastiment of the surplus revenue be withheld from the several States. This the President considers neces-

The sub-treasury is again urged upon Congress, and the defalcation of the late collector of New-York brought in as a proof of its necessity.

A new organization of the Minta on the Marinest in the Marinest in recommended and the

A new organization of the Militia on the Maritime and inland frontiers is recommended and the
immediate action of Congress invoked for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of War to place the
Western country in a state of defence against attacks from the numerous tribes of Indians there
concentrated.

The policy of the government in removing the Indians is defended at length, and the advantages to

concentrated.

The policy of the government in removing the ludians is defended at length, and the advantages to both parties detailed. The determination of the administration to continue the war against the Seminales till they are totally expelled from Florida, is

resterated.

An increase of the haval force—particularly with respect to the smaller vessels—is recommended.

The list topic touched upon, is the famous mandamus case of Stockton and Stokes, against Postmaster General. This is treated somewhat at large, and lest the decision of the Court should be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law, the attention of Congress is invoked to the matter. No interference in the particular case is contemplated—Atlas, abr.

Anomer Augus Steamout Disaster happened Nov. 25, at Helena, on the Mississippi, to the steamboat General Brown, bound from Louisville to New Orieans, while she was stopping to take in freight and passengers. Not less than sixty persons were either killed or severely injured. The Gen. Brown was lying Wednesday, Dec. 5 .- In the Senate, the old Standing Committees were appointed, with the exception of the chairman of the Committee of Commerce, who was balloted for, and Mr. King of Alabama, rejected. The resolution from the House for the appointment of two Chaplains, of different denominated to the neglect of the engineer, in not letting off.

tons, was agreed to.

In the House, the deaths of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Bruyn of New York were announced. The House adopted the usual resolutions in testimony of their respect for the manories of the deceased, and adjourned. Thursday, Dec. 6—In the Sanular, the Sanular, the Sanular, the Sanular and the entire boiler deck, extending aft as far as the torust the last session.

In the House, the deaths of Mr. Patterson and Mr. House, the force of the explosion was so great as to throw two of the boilers out for the boat upon the bank. The other boilers were torustic the last session.

In the House, the deaths of Mr. Patterson and Mr. House, the force of the explosion was so great as to throw two of the boilers out for the boat upon the bank. The other boilers were torustic the control of the main cabin, was carried away, and tossed into the river and upon the shore. Racing was the cause.

Thursday, Dec. 6—In the some as the last session.

In the House, the committees were ordered to be appointed, and will be announced on Monday. Mr. Adams ediered a set of resolutions relative to the affair of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. O'Connel, proposing a call announced for information. The resolution and the President for information. The resolution Mr. Adams' duelling bill was removed by the state of the General Brown. Dr. Price, of the same place, who was killed and whose body has not been found, had \$7,000 on him. One of the victims blown into the air fell through the skylight of a boat blown into the air fel journed to Monday.

TROUBLES IN PENNSYLVANIA .- The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburgh on the 4th inst-when scenes of the most unprecedented character occurred. Two delegations to the House appeared from the county of Philadelphia. After a variety of thrown into a confused heap of ruins. E. Ford, each neer of the Philadelphia train, and one of the firemen two parties, each claimed to be the House, and each claiming to be a quoram for the transaction of business. Two presiding officers were closen, who took sents beside each either.—Each party chose its own tellers; each party chose a committee to the Governor, and each party a committee to the Governor, and each party a committee to the Senate. The Whig house, including the Philadelphia delegation, has 52 members; the Democratic house has 56 members. embers.

M. on in grass whilst travelling in one of the coaches belonging to the defendants. It is said that the driver was drunk, when the accident happened. 52 members; the Democratic house has 30 members. After organising, the Whige adjourned to 3. P. M. on the 5th, and the Democrats to 10 A. M.

In the afternoon, the scene of disorder and diagrace, was removed to the Senate Chamber,—26 Senators.

answered to their names. Here the quarrel arose about the return of Hanna and Warner from the county of Philadelphia, and two Democratic men from Chester and Huntington. They were objected to and not allowed to take the oaths. Mr. Penrose was chosen President

On the 5th, the Democratic party threatened to use On the bill, the Democrate party invasioned to use the arms in the State Arsenal to drive the tyrants, (Governor, Senate and Cabinet.) from power. The Governor ordered the Arsenal to be defended, but afterwards the forcewas withdrawn, on account of some peace measures of the Democrats. The "Key Stone," tory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Bedford; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown, Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Burlington; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of South Reading; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Woburn; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Norwood, of Wilmington.

Of Mr. T. and of the father of Mr. S., Woburn was the birth place. It was also the scene of a long and successful ministry of the grandfather of Mr. S;—a brother of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and of the

was consumed the 23d olt. tegether with 5 horses, and, sad to relate, Mr. M. himself, while endeavoring

fire caught.

has been appointed by both branches. He suggested an adjournment to the afternoon, to enable the committee to agree. They then adjourned to 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock a quorum was not present, and the House adjourned to the next day. The whigh branch of the House hold their meetings at Wilson's Hotel.

Large bodies of volunteer militia were about to leave Philadelphia, under the requisition of Governor Ritner, for Harrisburgh, provided with buck shot and ball cartridges.—Traveller.

Fiden agent. A 3001c ACL—As a lad, by the name of Harring-ton, was skating on the Back Bay yesterday, the ice broke under him, and he fell in and could not extri-cate himself from drowning. Another lad, James Otis Evans, observing his dangerous situation, plunged into the water and rescued him from death at the imsame as on the preceding days. In the Senate, 10 o'clock, Mr. Strohm, having been deputed by minent hazard of his own life. We commend the no-ble boy to the Humane Society, as worthy of a gold medal for his generous intrepidity.—Transcript. to order. Thirteen members only being present, they adjourned to 10 o'clock, on Saturday. A similar course was pursued in the House. It was removed that civil process has been issued against the ringleaders, and that several of them had been arrested.

BOSTON ELECTION .- The following was the vote thrown for Mayor, en Monday:—Eliot, 3,780; Eddy, 2,269; Lyman, 119; Others, 89.—Mr. Eliot's vote for Mayor, in 1836, was 3,242; in 1837, 3,456. for Mayor, in 1836, was 3,242; in 1837, 3,456. The increase of the vote this year to 3,780, must be highly flattering to him, under all the circumstances of the election.—The entire Whig ticket for Aldermen, is elected. The Whigs have a large majority in Common Camed: Common Council.

We are happy to learn, that Den. Moses GRANT, an active friend of Temperance, was on Wednesday last elected a member of the City Council in Ward 4. at a second trial, by a majority of 66 votes, although he was not nominated as the "Regular" Candidate

MARRIAGES.

tive, and the civil authorities were beginning to act, tive, and the civil authorities were beginning to act. Several of the principal disturbers of the peace had been arrested, and others, through fear of arrest, had left the place. It is much to be desired that the affair may be adjusted without the interference of the

attair may be adjusted without the interference of the military, whose solid arguments should never be appealed to except in the last resort.

[Jour. Com. of Tuesday.]

Both sets of candidates for Assembly presented themselves at the meeting of the Legislature, and took their seats as members. The rest need not be repeated. What gives the question greater importance is the fact, that upon its issue depends the political character of the Assembly, and multiple laberacter of the Assembly and multiple laberacters of the laberacters o tance is the fact, that upon its issue depends the political character of the Assembly, and perhaps also that of the Legislature in joint bullet. If the Whig candidates from Philadelphia County, eight in number, are admitted to their seats, and the Democratic candidates excluded, then the Assembly is Whig. If on the other hand the Democratic candidates

idest daughter of Mr. Charles Lane, of this city.

Lynnichi, Sr. Irenus W. Newcomb, to Miss Hunnah E. Isuguter of B. Cox, Esq.

La Pepperell, Nov. 29, Mr. Samuel F. Warren, of P. to Miss Harriet L. Sawyer, of Lowell.

excluded, the Assembly is Democratic. In the Senate there is a Whig majority, but whether sufficient to balance the Democratic majority in the House if the Democratic majority in the House if this city, Mr. Bethuel Allen, of Newton, aged 66—Mrs. Tufis, or Wales, England, 71—Josiah H. son of Mr raim Dane, 21—On Sunday morning, Mrs. Almira Shap In Charlestown, Mrs. Martha B. wife of Mr. Charles Lin ster, Ebenezer Wales, Esq. 68.

mitted, is at least doubtful. An U. S. Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature.—ib.

From Texas.—A passenger on board the schooner William Bryan, at New Orleans, which sailed Nov. 19th, from Texas, informed the Editor of the Courier, that the Indians were still concentrating near the head waters of the Trinity, and that a requisition of 250 men of Gen. Baker's brigade had been made by Gen. Rusk. This was denued necessary as the gavance.

therokees, nothing but rumor prevailed. The corn crops in Texas are reported to be abundant; consequently that article was comparatively cheap, but flour, bacon, lard, sugar, &c. commanded exorbitant Great Fire at Quelec .- On Thursday week, forty for all fire at Quetee.—On Thursday week, forty five houses, exclusive of out buildings, were destroyed by fire in the lower town of Quebee. In 1832 and again in 1836, a large fire occurred in the same visinity. The whole number of buildings destroyed by the three fires, within the space of about one eighth of a mile, is 110. Another Defaulter.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that the President has stricken General Gratiot from the rolls

. Sunday School Union, to suspend all connection Agent of Said Union, the Rev. Stephen S. Suith, out Annual Meeting of the Society.

By order of the Board,
Sectry Mars. S. S. Society. Errota.-In the notice of "Ornament; or, the Christian Rule of Dress," in the last Recorder, 2d paragraph, 3d line

for "copy," read essay. Brighton Market -- MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1838.

From the Daily Altertiser & Pariot.

At market 425 Beef Cattle, 150 Sheep, and 510 Swine.

Parcis—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with beneck; first quality 775 a 8; second quality 87 a 775; this anity 5 50 a 6 50. ore sold at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 83, and 3 50. for Sows, and 7 for Barrows. At retail, 7 for Sows a

SCHOOL LECTURES.

*Mechanical Teaching."
Teachers, parents, and the public generally, are respectful y invited to attend.

Dec. 14.

Dec. 14.

Dec. 14.

The Young Man's Guide, 12th Edition. The Young Man's Guide, 12th Edition.

DY William A. Alcott.—This work is chiefly original, and the great purpose is the formation of such character in our Young Men as shall render them the worthy and useful and happy metalers of a great Republic. To this end, the author enters largely into the means of improving the man, the manner, and the models is well as the proper management of business. Something is also said on ammentuesta, and bad badist. On the subject of marriage he has, however, been rather more full than classifiers of marriage he has, however, been rather more full than classifiers. Nices which tend to distive his bady and soul, are faithfully presented.

This work claims the special attention of every youthful reader—while the tending cost has placed the book within the readers—while the tending cost has placed the book within the readers—while the tending cost has placed the book within the readers—while the tending cost has placed the book within the readers—while the tending cost has placed the book within the Proposition of the placed morocco, 75 cents.

Protein-deal and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

CORVETSALION ON THE ACCUMENTATION OF CONVETSALION OF THE ACCUMENTATION O

Published and for sale by FERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washgood storest.

**Conversation on the New Testament, designed to the use of Rible Classes and Sadbath Schools. By ev. William Hague.

**Cullbe to Conversation on the New Testament, designed to the use of Rible Classes and Sadbath Schools. By ev. William Hague.

Wol. I.—Containing the Gespel of St. Matthew. Vol. II.—Containing the Gespel of St. Matthews.** Vol. II.—Containing the Gespel of Gesp the ravages, that all were consumed with their con-tents, viz. 125 tons of hay, 300 sheep, 4 yoke of exen, 10 heads of cows, 5 horses, including a stud-horse valued at from 600 to \$1000, a considerable quantity of grain, harnesses, &c. Capt S. was absent at the time on a journey, and it is not known how the On the 5th inst. the wooden factory and grist mill, at the mouth of Miller's river, in Montague, Mass was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$9000iusured \$2000. A clothing store in Sunderland was The barn of Michael Miller, near Staunton, Va.

po save them.

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TAPPAN'S POEMS.

former volume—a few copies of the with pertrait. vols. with portrait—Dana's Poems and Prace Writings— Coleridge's Poems, 8 vols. For saie by FERRINS & MAR-VIN, 114 Washington street.

New Temperance Tale. N PRESS, and will be published in a short time, No. 18 of the Temperance Tales, estitled As a Memciss. It will make about 15 pages, and will be put up in the usual style. WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Combill. d.).

ALMANACS FOR 1839.

OR Sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washing ton street,
The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowl,
The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowl,
edge, for the year 1838. The Farance's Almanac, by Robert
B. Thomas, The Christian Almanac, Brown's Improved
Almanac, Pocket Memorandum and Account Book, contain
tong, in addition to the usual matter, portraits of several of the

N Select Di

Riches without Wings, or the Cleveland Family.—By Mrs. Woung Husband. For sale by PERKINS & MAR-Washington street. Dec. 14.

YOUNG MAN'S AID;

NEW POCKET EDITION.

"ME Young Man's And to Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness, by Rev. Hutbard Winslow, Paster of Bowdom street Church, Boston—2d edition. Just published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.

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PROM Zion's Herald. "This near little book is a heauliful specimen of workmanship, externally and internally. It will make a the Missionary present."

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DAVIN AND MORAL SONGS.—This celebrated work of Dr. Davins and Moral Songs.—This celebrated work of Dr. Watts is here published in a very superior style, in large type, with a variety of fine wood engravings. Frailoral to it is a inemon of the author, including a letter of his tabler to his children, the excellent remarks of Dr. Watts on the duty of prayer and prasse, and his "preface to all who are concerned in the education of children." The stradit Hymn is included. The memor, &c., fill 2 pages, and the songs, 79 pages. Price, embossed, 75 cents.

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resents, and equal in their external appearance noisenstially prepared for this purpose. Abover the society's standard works in super-

g, as-Tag, Schipture Guide, 57 1-2 to 87 1-2. Memorias of Pious Women, 4 vols. \$1 to 84 for for the mat. Birntical, Antiquities, 2 vols., 34 cbs. to \$1 per vol. Usion Birne Biogramany, 75 cts to \$2. Tag Vouth's Fairs of, 16-3. 27 cts. Conversations on Planter, 75 cts.

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Juliana Oakley,
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Life and Writings of the Harvestleys,
Apostle Peter,
Catharine Gra

and Writings of cash river Catharine Gray, a Ellimaker, a Ellimaker, ard and Miriam, or Mary's Stories, lay School Teachers' Selonies, Lice, Lic

Uream,
Life of Washington,
WM. B. TAFPAN, Ag't Am. S. S. Un. YOUTH'S COMPANION.

it promises to be usuful as farmi

grave, June 3, 1838.

tia might envy.

Poetry.

We stated some three weeks ago, that a large elm in front of the residence of Capt. Richard Jaques, in Newbury, would bear a fair comparison with many of those boasted of by the 'corps editorial' in other parts of the State. We have just laken an admensurement of it, and we find it to be a walking stick of no mean dimensions. It was pulled up a mere stick by the grandfather of the present owner, and planted in its present position in the year 1713. Its dimensions follow. Curcumference at the ground 36 feet—n. fact from the ground 24 feet 5 inchess—twelve feet from the base, 18 feet? Inches;—at the smallest place below the branches, about 6 feet from its base, 15 feet. It is in how 70 feet high, and its "aprear" from east to west is 86 feet? Such is the Newbury Elm, about one third larger than the Elm on Boaton Common, and we suppose considerably beyond any other in the Commonwealth. It is in a healthy condition,—and should no necident befull it, in another century it will be a wonder. Its origin as handed down by tradition, has been chronicled by the poetic pen of Miss Gould, of this town; we subjoint for the benefit of some of our bretherin is single blessedness.

She was 'of a meck and quiet spirit,' and maintained, tree and even an even Commonwealth. It is in a healthy condition,—and should no necident befull it, in another century it will be a wonder. Its origin as handed down by tradition, has been chronicled by the poetic pen of Miss Gould, of this town; we subjoin it for the benefit of some of our brether in single blassedness, and would beg of them if they will do nothing more for the world, that they will just imitate the example of this worthy patriarch and plant a tree, through which the lone nightwinds shall sigh to their memory, even when no animate being claims their relationship!—Watchtower.

THE OLD ELM OF NEWBURY.

Did ever it come in your way to pass

The silvery pond with its fringe of grass; And, threading the lane hard by, to see And, threading the lane hard by, to see The veteran LLM OF NEWBURY? You saw how its roots had grasped the ground s if it had felt that the earth went round As if it had feit that the earth went round, And fastened them down with determined will To keep it steady, and hold it still. Its aged trank, so stately and strong it as braved the blasts as they've rushed along, Its head has towered, and its arms have spread, White more than a hundred years have fied! Well, that old elm, that is now so grand, West, that old elin, that is now so grand, Was once a twig in the rustic hand Of a youthful peasant, who went one night To visit his love, by the tender light Of the modest moon and her twinkling host, While the star that lighted his boson mos. And gave to his lonely feet their speed, Abode in a cottage beyond the mead! "I' was the peaceful close of a summer's day; his glorious orb had passed away; The father returned for the evening wheel; The mather had silenced her humming wheel; The father returned for the evening meal, The shanks of one who had chosen the part Of the poor in spirit, the rich in heart, Who having the soul's grand panaces, And know this truth of the human breast, That, wanting little, is being blest. The good old man in his chair reclined, At a bomble door, with a peaceful mind. While the drops from his son-burnt brow were dried By the cool, sweet air of the eventide. The son from the yoke had unlocked the bow;
Dismissing the faithful ox to go
And graze in the close. He had called the kine
For their oblation at day's decline.
He'd gathered and numbered the lambs and sheep, And fastened them up in their nightly keep.
He'd stood by the coop till the hen could bring
Her huddling brood safe under her wing; And made them secure from the hooting owl. Whose midnight prey was the shricking tow When all was finished, he sped to the well Where the old gray bucket hastily fell, And the clear cold water came up to chase The dust of the field from his neck and face, And hands and feet, till the youth began To look renewed in the outer man; And soon arrayed in his Sunday's best, The stiff new sait had done the rest; And the hale, young lover was on his way,
Where, through the fen and the field it lay;
And over the bramble, the brake and the grass,
As the shortest cut to the house of his lass. It is not recorded how long he staid In the cheerful home of the smiling maid; But when he came out, it was late and dark, And silent—not even a dog would bark,
To take from his feeling of loneliness,
And make the length of his way seem less.
He thought it was strange, that the treache And, whether the eyes of the girl had made The stars of the sky in his own to fade, Or not, it certainly seemed to him, That each grew distant, and small, and dim; And he shuddered to think he now was about To take a long and a lonely route; For he did not know what fearful sig ! Might come to him through the shadows of night! on Elm grew close by the cottage's caves; so, he placked him a twig well clothed with leaves, and sailying forth with the supple arm, To serve as a talis can parrying harm, He felt that, though his heart was so high I was even the stouter for having the tw for this, he thought, would answer to s The horrors away, as he crossed the ditch, The meadow and copse, wherein, perchance, And wielding it keep him from having a chill At the wentacing sound of 'Whip-poor-will.' And his flesh from creeping beside the bog At the harsh, bass voice of the viewless frog:—In short, he felt that the switch would be Guard, p'aything, business and company When he got safe home, and joyfully found To stand as a monument marking the spot It helped him to reach: and, what was still more, The twig took root; and as time flew by, is houghs spread wide, and its head grew high; While the priest's good service had long been done. Which made the youth and the maiden one; And their young scions arose and played Around the tree, in its leafy shade But many and many a year has fled Since they were gathered among the dead.

And now their names with the moss o'ergr. wn,
Are veiled from sight on the church-yard stone,
That leans away, in a lingering fall,
And owns the power that shall level all
The works that the hand of man hath wrought,

Obituary.

The works that the hand of man lasth wrough bring him to dust, and his name to nought. While, near in view, and just beyond The grassy skirts of the silver pond, In its 'green old age,' stands the noble tree, The veteran ELM OF NEWBURY.

For the Roston Recorder MRS. MARY HART.

MRS. MARY HART.

Died in South Reading, November 15, 1835,
Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Hon. John
Hart, aged nearly 86 years.

Her father was Capt. Abraham Gould, of
Stoneham, who lived to be over 90, loved and
respected by all that knew him. More than
50 years of her long life, she lived in this place.

Mrs. Hart was strictly decarted in puritance

Mrs. Hart was strictly educated in puritanic orinciples, in which she always remained stead-ast and unmoveable, notwithstanding all the changes and revolutions she witnessed in the political and religious departments. New theories in religion, and the curious speculations of the age, with all the boasted improvements upon the evangelical faith, never moved her from her steadfastness, or gave the slightest shock to her faith; but rather excited her to earnest prayer to the God of her fathers for a return to those first principles, which, under God, have been the glory of New England. And here it may not be amiss to remark a little or the it. God, have been the glory of And here it may not be amiss to remark a little, on the importance of an early and full inculcation of sound, religious and morel principles, as was generally the case in the better days of our country, and as seen in this ventrable mother in Israel. Thus early and thoreache mother in Israel, Thus early and thoreache mother in Israel. Thus early and thoreache mother in Israel. Thus early and thoreache mother in Israel. The server might honor me I will honor me I will honor me will honor me I will honor me will have a will honor

She was 'of a meek and quiet spirit,' and maintained, to an unusual degree an even state of mind, through the numerous vicissiof evenness was not the result of unfeelingness, for she was very tenderly affected both in cir-cumstances of sorrow in the loss of children and friends, and in joy in happy reverses; but of mental discipline, aided by previous education and a quiescent temperament of constitu-tion. Accordingly, prosperity did not elate her; wealth and honor did not, apparently, move her at all. Though 'her husband was known in the gates, when he sat among the elders of the land,' the evenness of her course

was not interrupted.

While she 'looked well to the ways of her household,' she 'ate not the bread of idleness.' Though always favored with a large sufficiency of wealth, yet, as she early formed, she

continued in, habits of industry.

As to the moral character of this mother in Israel, it will suffice to say, that even the tongue that loves to deal in slander, in obedience to a heart that deviseth mischief, could find no evil thing to say of her; and that no suspicion even ever rested upon her character. She reputably kept and filled the place im-portant and honorable, though retired and re-sponsible as it is, which the God of all wisdom has allotted to woman .. 'Her bushand praised her,' and 'her children arise up and call her

blessed.'
Mrs. Hart united with the Congregational church in this place. A. D. 1811. But she could not distinctly tell the time of her renewal, yet she hoped she 'saw spiritual things as they are spiritually discerned,' and gave satisfactory evidence to the church that it was so. And her subsequent life of 27 years did but And her subsequent life of 27 years did but corroborate the same. And what is more, (and it is much in her commendation,) those who were the most intimately acquainted with her, and at home, where character is apt more freely and fully to develope itself, are not only satisfied that her religious experience was a reality, but that she had an unusual spirit of devotion to the God of her fathers, and that her espousals to Christ was probably in infan-cy, or early childhood. No company, and scarcely any circumstances were allowed to interfere with her daily appointed seasons of 'walked with God.' retirement. She evidently And God took her.' Though not translated like that patriarch, yet after a short illness of lung fever, sensible that the time of her departure was at hand, to which she was evidently resigned, meekly and calmly as she had lived, 'fell asleep,' without a struggle or a sigh.

Though she will offer no more prayers for her children, the church or the world, yet we may hope there are some laid up, which will be answered, in due time, in behalf of them all. How inadequately to the world. be answered, in due time, in behalf of them all. How inadequately to the world, and even the church, appreciate the unseen influence of pious, retired females, both as it respects their prayers and numerous other acts, of which the world are not fully apprised. In their unobtrusive, and modest, and noiseless retirement, their influence is felt through every vein and fibre of society, and will run on to the end of time. Let them be as 'corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace,' and the world will rise to that state of civil, intellectual and moral elevation, which characterized al and moral elevation, which characterized New England in her brightest and happiest

Meanwhile, the mourning circle of relatives and friends of Mrs. Hart, are consoled with the assurance they have, that, notwithstanding their loss is great, and they may consider it almost irreparable, she 'sleeps in Jesus,' on whom she rested, with a calm and assured hope, to the last unagitated pulsation.

Miscellany.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT.

We perceive, by the Boston Recorder, that a correspondent of that paper requests the Ed-itor, or some of its contributors, to present to its readers a clear and scriptural view of the nature and importance of the work of the Holy Spirit, in the conversion and salvation of sin-ners, and of the honor that is due to Him. This is a reasonable request, and, we trust, will be so regarded by the Editor, and felt to be too important to be neglected. A prayerful investigation of this subject will bring writer and readers into the very sanctuary of reli-

gion—to its interior and vital attributes.

It is our guilt and our loss, that we have so little to do with this Holy Spiritual Agent, who works all our works in us and for us without whose interposition not another sinner will ever be converted; and without whose inued agency not even a converted sinner will ever reach heaven-so constant and entire is our dependence on him. And the feeling of this dependence is a most salutary, useful, and practical feeling. If it were general, we should witness a general prostration before God, in humble, earnest, importunate and persevering prayer, for the descent of the Spirit, and his gracious work on the heart-prayer, that he

would make the heart his dwelling place.

And the very attempt to inquire into the nature of his peculiar work—the setting of our minds upon this employment—the investigating of his offices and operations, would be one very important step towards the actual experiencing of his power, as a convictor, specifier. riencing of his power, as a convictor, sanctifier, and comforter. To admit him into such close contact with our minds, and retain him there as the subject of interested and solemn meditation, would be to invite him to our hearts, to prepare us to receive him as a welcome guest, and to entertain him as our Almighty indwelling friend. Thus should we be in the way to realize the fulfilment of the promise; "I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my peo-

To render such an inquiry and discussion most highly advantageous to readers, they must also, themselves engage in it. They must task their minds with the labor of ascertaining what the Scriptures testify of the Spirit, and charge their hearts to embrace that testimony with joyful satisfaction. They will find, if we mis-Joyun satisfaction. They will find, if we mis-take not, more said of the Spirit, than they ever imagined to be true; they will find that he has been most criminally and ungratefully overlooked—virtually excluded from the place which he holds in the work of redemption, or which he holds in the work of redemption, or in rendering that redemption efficacious in the recovery from sin, and actual salvation of fal-

minds, and 'carried about with every mind of doctrine,' they remained like the rock in the to the number thus employed in reverently ocean, which no waves nor violence of storms can shake. It is the dereliction of those prin-butes and works.

Besides, the employment itself, from a well known law of the human mind, would tend to detach the man from debasing contact with earthly things—would exclude thoughts and feelings incompatible with purity and elevation of soul, and occupy it with an object, from familiarity with which it cannot suffer, but will gain beyond all computation.

We urge then, that the proposed investigation should proceed, and that it be conducted with great reverence and simplicity of mind, and with devout prayer for a happy issue.

[Christian Mirror.] Besides, the employment itself, from a well | market only by difficult, and frequen

[Christian Mirror.

DESIGNATION OF MISSIGNARIES. Tuesday evening, the following missions e American Baptist Board, were solemnly On Tucsday evening, the following missionaries of the American Baptist Board, were solemly set apart to the work, by appropriate services, viz: Rev. Jossah Goddard, (soa of Rev. David Goddard,) Wendell, Ms.; Mrs. Eliza Ann Abbott Goddard, Holden, Ms. Mr. G. graduated at Brown University and Newton Theological Institution.—Rev. Corodon H. Slafter, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. and Mrs.—Slafter, Oxford, N. Y. Mr. S. graduated at Hamilton Institution The former is desined to the Chinese, and the latter to the "Siamese Mission. The exercises of the occasion were held in the Charles-street Meeting-house.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stow; after which the hymn was song commencing, 'Ye Caristian heroes go proclaim, '&c. The Instructions of the Board were then read by Rev. S. Peck, Foreign Secretary. The dignity and greatness of the work were adverted to, as at once most ardious, nomentous and honorable. The mis-ionaries are to be sent to a people of a strange language and customs, greatly different from ours—and they are to go alone. For this great

rable. The mis-ionaries are to be sent to a people of a strange language and customs, greatly different rom ours—and they are to go alone. For this great indertaking they need a special preparation.

Attempts have been made before, to evangelize China. In the fifth century, the Nestorians sent missionaries thither, and in the tenth century, Christianity so far prevailed, that it is said several of the Emperors embraced it. In the thirteenth, Papal missionaries were sent to the empire, and were banished in the fourteenth, so that now Christianity is only known there as a banished and proscribed religion.

The difficulties of acquiring the perfect use of the anguage are great, on account of the peculiarity of is construction, and its differing so widely from vestern languages. It is monosylabic, containing great number of words, and many of those so vaa great number of weres, and many of those so ver-ried in promuciation, as to express several different ideas. Another difficulty is presented, in the vari-ety of dialects, which prevail i iff rent parts of the empire. Yet this language in some of its dau-lects, is probably spoken by four hundred millions of members.

lects, is probably spoken by four hundred millions of people.

As the missionary intended for Siam was absent, that part of the instructions prepared for him was omitted, except a brief statement of his location and employment, which latter is to be, practing the gospel verbally, to all as opportunity is offered.

The instructions to the missionary intended for China, were to devote himself to the work of translating. This work, though arduous, is highly important, and must go on by the united strength of different individuals, and denominations of Christians, and among these the Baptists in this country must bear a part. The principles early adopted by the Board were referred to, which gave the missionary entire freedom to translate from the original languages every part of the word of life.

These Instructions were followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Bolles, senior Secretary of the Board, after which Rev. Dr. Sharp gave an Address, illustrating and enforcing the duty of missions to the heathen.

The address embraced some of the leading tow.

ies connected with missionary operations generally, which were discussed in a very pertinent and judicious manner. The concluding prayer was presented by Rev. Mr. Neale, pastor of the Firs Baptist Church in this city.—Ch. Watchman.

* Mr. Slatter was not present, being confined to his room

THANKSGIVING IN THE STATE LUNATIC

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent, dates Nov. 30, 1838.

Nor. 30, 1838.

"We had a most splendid Thanksgiving yesterday; a fine discourse from our Chaplain, Mr. Ray; excellent singing. The Proclamation was read. By the way, please say to His Excellency, or the Hon. Secretary of State, that they forgot our Parish, and sent us no Proclamation! But our good friends sent us Proclamation! But our good friends sent us After meeting, with which all were delighted, came the dimer. Thirty turkies, and fat gos lins—think of that! and q. s. of poultry or minor sorts; puddings, pies, &c. &c. No wine or strong drink. The license law has been in full force, in this Hospital, for nearly six years. I leave for you to judge whether, in this respect we are crazy, or the rest of mankind. After the feast was over and evening came, ther came also the dancing. One of the long halls was decorated and highted up, and three play-ers upon the violin, all from our family ap-peared, and then the dancers. The company sembled could not have been much le than one hundred, some to join in the sport, and others to witness it; at nine o'clock, all returned to their apartments, satisfied and hap-py. In half an hour the Hospital was as still s a sepulchre, and today every body is ghted with the excellent Thanksgiving."

Since the preceding was in type, we have received the Worcester Ægis, of this morning which contains an interesting letter to the editor, from a bady who was present at the festival, and was once herself an inmate of the Hospital, and experienced the beneficial effect of the gentle discipline and happy remedial treatment practiced at that mildly governed and rationally conducted institution. We pass and rationally conducted institution. We pass over her notice of the services in the chapelher enconiums on the Rev. Mr. Ray, the chaplain's sermon—the dinner of "turkeys, chickens, pies, and every thing which could be desired," and content ourself with the followng notice of the evening entertainment, not aving room for the whole today: "About 7 o'clock, one of the long halls, very

tastefully decorated with evergreens, and bril-liantly lighted, was prepared for the party liantly lighted, was prepared for the party Two players upon the violin appeared, be longing to the hospital. They commence with a march, in which all present, to the number of 70 or 80, joined. Dr. Woodwar was present the first part of the evening, seated with his too youngest children beside him, looking upon the objects of his care with a countenance expressive of so much benevolence and pleasure, that I could have wishes myself one. A number of the gentlemen parts. myself one. A number of the gentlemen pa-tients were, also, present; and one, who is a greater part of the time in a high state of mania, was, on that evening, calm and happy, and politely offering his hand to Mrs. Woodward, very gracefully, with her, led off the dance. Dr. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, ever anxious to promote the happiness of the patients, and make every thing pleasant, joined in the dance. At 9 o'clock, the comany retired to their several apartments with hearts overflowing with gratitude to their kind friend, Dr. Woodward, who is ever ready to friend, Dr. Woodward, who is ever reany to favor them all, according to their enpacity for rational enjoyment, and whose greatest happi-ness seems to consist in affording them all the gratification in his power. Some of the pagratification in his power. Some of the pa-tients, who preferred not to dance, were seated ipon settees and benches, dressed in a very oming style, having their hair very fan fully ornamented with flowers, rosettes and bows of ribbon. I can only wish you had been an eye witness, for it is impossible for me to do justice to the scene. What a bles-

SWITZERLAND.

In glancing for a moment, over the map of Europe, let your eye rest upon the little terri-tory of Switzerland. You behold her environed by nations whose institutions are directly at variance with her own. She does not pos-sess a single inch of sea-hoard. Destitute of navigable rivers, her products can arrive at a

gerous roads, and by the payment of heavy transit duties. Her territory comprises nothing but mountain piled upon mountain; as though some vast catastrophe had heaved from its depths, the crust of the globe itself, and then jammed together the fragments in the least possible space. Yet under all these disadvantages, what is now the condition of Switzenbard. In every rocky defile, the hand of industry is, at this moment, gathering its harvests. Cultivation has creeped up the side of vests. Cultivation has creeped up the side of every mountain, and every cliff is rendered available for the sustentation of every man, on which a goat can gain a foothold. The spinning wheel and loom are heard in every hamlet. The thrifty artisan has established himself in every village. The manafactures of Switzerland penetrate every country in the civilized world, sending back, in exchange, the means of comfort and independence to her means of comfort and independence to her whole population. Stern, hardy, and fearless, gallantly hath this little republic borne herself, in the face of all Europe. And, at this very moment, it is almost to her inaccessible mountains that you must look for the brightest specimens of continental civilization. Who does not perceive that all this is the result of intellectual cultivation triumphing over every infelicity of soil and of situation? It is the mind of Switzerland, intelligent, virtuous, and free, which has spread comfort and confidence throughout her borders, and given her a name

[Wayland's Athenaum Discourse, 1838. ANECDOTE OF THE RE . JAMES ARMSTRONG. -Some years ago, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached at Harmony, car the Wabash, when a doctor of that place, a professed Deist or Infidel, called upon his associates to accompany bing with the Strandard Mr. Marthadia? him, while he "attacked the Methodist," as he said. At first he asked Mr. A. if he "fol-lowed preaching to save soals?" he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Mr. A. "if he ever saw a soul?" "No," "If he ever heard a soul?" "No," "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No," "If he ever smelt a soul?" "No," "If he ever felt a soul?" "Yes, thank God," said Mr. A. "Well," said the doctor, "there are four or five senses against one, to evidence that there is no soul!" Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman if he was not a doctor of medicine, and was answered in the affirmative. He then asked the doctor "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." "If he ever heard a pain?" "No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No." "If he aver tasted a pain?" 'No." "If he ever smelt a pain?"
"If he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." pain?" "No." "If he ever shere "No." "If he ever felt a pain?" Mr. A. then said, "there are four senses against one to evidence that there is no pain, and yet, sir, you know there is pain, and I know there is a soul." The doctor appeared confounded and walked off.

A FATHERLY ACT .- Capt. Rose-a British officer — in his 'Three Months Leave,' relates that as the Sultan was passing through a quarter of the city of Constantinople where the noxious drug was sold, a thought struck him that, as the father of his people, he was bound to put a stop to so pernicious a practice as opium eating, and as the most speedy method of effecting this desirable object, he caused all the shops to be pulled down, and sent every soul he found in them to the madhouse, where they were compelled to remain about three months, chained to the walls with iron collars about their necks. His Sublime Highness finally let them out, on their solemn promise never to go mad any more!

FIVE FACTS .- A firm faith is the best divin ty; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best poli-cy; and temperance the best physic.

A Noble Reply, which may be remembered with advantage, was of Aristotle who, when censured far giving alms to a had man, retort-ed, "I did not give it to man-I gave it to hu-

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

NO. XXXII.

Selected for the Boston Recorder.

I know of no scriptural way of preaching to nen, otherwise than as sinners.—L. Richmond. LEIGHTON, when asked whether he preached on the times, as was usual **n** the seventeenth century, made this reply: "If all the brethren have preached on the times, may not one poor brother be suffered to preach on elernity?"

What sermons are attended with the greating, and searching—such as have in them most of Christ—such as urge the heinousness of men's living in contempt or ignorance of him.

Be familiar with your people; not high, or strange. Converse with them for their good. Tell the sinner the worst of himself, to drive

im from himself to the suitable, appointed, surprising, and profound relief-redemption through the blood of Christ .- J. Cooke. " Were the Lord to make me young again,"

said the pious and zealous Mr. Brows on his death-bed, "I should study to devise some other means for the gaining of souls, than those which I have used, and prosecute them with It is observed of the late Dr. A. THOMPSON

that his presence was enough to repress any thing which had the semblance of irreligion. I exhort you, my dear youth, on no consid-

eration to take up preaching merely as a sci-ence.—Winter to Jay.

The celebrated Rev. T. HARMER had a pair of salt-cellars, on which were engraven in Greek capitals, the words "YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH." A useful memento to all ministers.

Caution .- An infant in Detroit, Mi, died a few days since from the effects of white lead, which it had taken into its stomach from a toy. The toy was a rattle in shape like a dram, and with the ends of parchiment, which parchiment was sincered over with white lead not mixed with oil, but apparently put on with a solution of gum or glue in water, so easily came off in the child's mouth.

A girl, 18 years of age, committed suicide last week, at the Clinton House, Rochester, N. Y. by taking laudanum. In a letter left in her trunk, she stated that she was a "wretched and ruined creature." Her name was Jane Mills, or Ann Young. State Prison Statistics .- On the 26th there re-

mained in the State Prison at Sing Sing, 833 prisoners, of whom 782 are men, and 51 are women. Between the 20th ult. and the above date, 3 were pardoned, 3 died, and 22 were discharged by expiration

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New York, in their presentment to the Court of Sessions, represent that there are in the city of New York, four thousand children under the age of fourteen, who do not attend a chookal. not attend schools! In the village of Chahokio, Illinois, there is a the vining of Chabonio, littless, there is a church standing which was erected by the first French settlers, in 1698, one hundred and firty years ago. The bell that hangs in the steeple was brought over from France more than ten years before the church was built.

An English paper says that the new Russian Minis-An English paper says that the new Russian Minister to the United States is called Somonosoff (saw my nose off.) An attacks of the same legation in Washington, Blowmanozoff (hlow my nose off.) Besides which we have Colonel Kutmanosoff, of the imperial guard, (cut my nose off.) Marshal Pullmanosoff, (pall my nose off.) General Nozobegun, (nose begone,) and many others.

Newspapers vs. Drink .- "I positively never knew Acceptagers vs. Drink.—"I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers, but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend nene. If I do, the greater necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay four times as much daily for drink! Miserable man, thou art poor indeed!"—Ben. Franklis.

A CARD.—The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude receipt of Fifty Bodius and three cents, from the Lador in a Church and Society, to constitute him an Honoran Member of the A. B. C. F. M. WALTER FOLLERT. Dutley, Not. 30, 1838.

Mount liolyoke Female Seminary. Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

PPLICATIONS for admission to this Institution the exsumpt year, commencing Oct. best, may be made to Mass Man Livox, or to the Secretary. In ordinary cases, however, a decisive reply will be deferred till the first of March, when the nomber for the next year will be made out, unless a few vacancies should be reserved for argent cases of ister application. Till an addition is made to the present building, which is contemplated so soon as finds can be obtained, only about 30 pupils can be accommodated. In selecting this number from the applicants, reference will be had to age, attainments, maturity of character, and argency of the case; and also the comparative time of application. To prevent mistakes, it is requested, that applications already made for the next year be repeated, if the candidates for admission still wish to have a place reserved.

Tends of indivision, and other particulars will be found in an any who may request of paying postage on communications will be obvious to all of paying postage on communications will be obvious to all of paying postage on communications.

among civilized nations which imperial Aus-The Mount Vernon Female Seminary III. be open for the reception of a few additional pupils, on Monday, the 3d of December.

The number of pupils is strictly limited to twenty-five, who are all taught by the Principal. The attention of purents who may wish to give their daughters a thorouse deducation is respectfully requested, as it is for the accommodation of such, that the school is specially intended.

E. A. ANDREWS.

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LECTURES ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

LECTURES ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

N. R. OSUANYAN, of Constantinople, proposes to deliver a Course of Lectures illustrative of the domestic manners, customs and customes of the Terris, their social intercourse and relations, character of the government, state of the country and other kindred topics.

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In a prepared a variety of Continens, particularly of the legistrative occasions, and also a model of a Turkish Room, furnished a far Turques.

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delivered once a week, at the Masonic Temple, on every Tucoday revening commencing at half past 7 octock.

Single Tickets for the course,
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Little & Co., Weeks, Jordan & Co., and W. D. Ticketser, Hooksellers, in Washington street, and also at G. W. Light's, No. I Cordial. No. 1 Cornfull.

The next Lecture will be delivered on Tursday evening lext, (Dec. 41th.) at half past 7 o'clock.

Dec. 7.

5 JUST PUBLISHED by the American Tract Society, and
for sale at their Depository, No. 5 Cornhill. 4 pages,
27 ets per handred copies.
Those wishing to precure a supply of this Tract for distribution on the first of January, are requested to order them
soon.

Dec. 7.

Will be Published in Few Days.

THE Life and Character of Rev. S. H. Stearus—secent edition—with additions. This work was first public some anoths since, in an octave form, in connection was few select discourses, and the edition was eshausted in

ow weeks.
The very general approbation with which that volume was eccived, and numerous calls for the work since it has been ut of print, has induced the publisher to present the words, a form better adapted to general circulation. This edition will be a docadecimo of 272 pages, neatly printed on greed pages, and handsomely bound in full cloth. S. A. STEARNS, Letter 2. McClure's Lectures on Universalism.

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Govern . Everett's Address DEFORE the Mercantile Library Association, at the Ode on, and the Poem, by James T. Fields, will be pub-lished at TICKNOR'S, 135 Washington street, early next was

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No. 51.

HUMP

Family G

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